The Daily Sentinel.

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THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S DEFENCE.

RADICAL CRIMES IN TEXAS DETAILED—THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES IN THE STATE—A DOCUMENT FOR THE COUNTRY TO PONDER, &c.

Governor Throckmorton publishes, in the Texas *State Gazette*, a document which in the first part is a defence from the charge of General Griffin, that he was an impediment in the way of reconstruction, and in the second he retorts on the General, and proves that the General was an impediment. We make the following striking extracts:

"It cannot be forgotten that extraordinary impediments to the proper execution of the acts of Congress have been thrown in the way: 1st. By circular order 13, which filled the whole country with consternation, and forced the impression upon the minds of the people that it made no difference what they did, they were not to have the benefit of the laws, but were to be oppressed and humiliated by the exercise of unlawful power. 2d. By refusing to appoint persons to fill vacancies in the State offices, except such as could take the 'test oath.' 3d. By delay in appointing boards of registration in many counties, where, if appointed, the work had not commenced as late as a month since. 4th. By selecting none as registrars but those of one political party, and they, as a general rule, of the most violent and prejudiced of their party. 5th. By appointing negroes on the Board of Registrars, who are notoriously incompetent, when respectable and intelligent white men could have been obtained without trouble, who had been through the war and are yet loyal to the government. 6th. By the exclusion of sextons of cemeteries, of auctioneers, police jurors, managers and clerks of elections, members of police, under-wardens of workhouses, school directors, &c., from registration, not to mention ferrymen, overseers of the roads, foreigners by birth who attained their majority in America, but had no naturalization papers, and many other classes not excluded by law, but excluded by the registrars. 7th. By the manifest disinclination of the military authorities to believe in the sincerity of the declarations of the State officials, the newspaper press and the people, of their desires to comply with the acts of Congress.

The property of citizens has been used without compensation—not in a few isolated cases, but in many; not alone the property of those who engaged in the war against, but of those who were through the struggle and are yet faithful to, the general government.

The Freedmen's Bureau has exercised power not conferred upon it, its agents have made arrests, and imposed penalties not justified by the law nor sustained by reason. Under pretence that the civil rights act had been violated, citizens have been arrested and restrained of their liberty, without the process of forms required by that law, and for offences alleged to have been committed long anterior to its passage.

The town of Brenham was set on fire by United States soldiers, and a large amount of property destroyed. If the deed was not instigated by the officer in command, it was perpetrated almost in his immediate presence, and no effort was made to prevent it, nor to punish the offenders.

The judgments and decrees of the courts have been prevented from being executed, and have been ordered to be set aside, and indictments and papers in criminal and civil causes have been forcibly taken and destroyed, and the judges required to dismiss suits in a number of cases.

A decree of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Texas, was interfered with, and, for a time, its execution was prevented.

Freedmen charged by indictment with high crimes have been protected from arrest and trial. One charged with an attempt at rape upon a girl 14 years of age was taken from jail by order of an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and when the facts were made known the agent was not punished, nor the criminal returned to the officers of the law.

Two citizens, arrested by and in custody of a company of soldiers, were murdered in less than an hour after their arrest by the person (himself a fugitive from justice) who pointed them out, and at whose instigation they were arrested. Upon the testimony of soldiers, who were present, the officer in command was indicted as accessory to his murder, yet he was not delivered up for trial.

The following is a specimen of some of the orders that have been issued—this by an officer of the grade of first-lieutenant:

'Special Orders No. 8.

It having come to my knowledge that lawless men, perjured traitors, enemies of law, order, and of the United States, sympathisers, aiders and abettors of the Burns and Clarks' thieves, outlaws, and assassins, have been engaged in making threats, and in other notorious, disorderly, and disloyal conduct; and it having come to my knowledge that certain numerous citizens here and in the vicinity of this post, profess to be opposed to these lawless scoundrels, and to be friendly to and willing to aid in maintaining the authority of the United States government: This is, therefore, to notify the *former* that for the first *overt act no quarter will be given*, and the *latter* that *they will be held responsible in person and property.*'

Under order of this officer for arrest of citizens, a house was surrounded at night, two of the inmates were shot, bayoneted and beaten with the butts of guns. The excuse was that resistance was made and the soldiery fired on.

The dying declarations of one of the men slain, corroborated by the sworn statement of survivors of the family, were, that the house was surrounded by men unknown to them, and their surrender demanded, which at first was refused, but when the father was informed that the military authority of the United States demanded the arrest of his two sons, the officer was informed that they would yield, and he was invited to come into the house, and that upon the entrance of the officer, followed by some of the men, the work of death commenced. This man stated further that when he had partially revived from the wounds he had received, hearing the crowd in the yard, he seized his gun and fired on them, and then crawled out and extinguished the fire at the end of the house. The Executive of the State informed Major General Griffin of the occurrences, and without expressing censure or exculpating the citizens of any offence, expressed the fear that a great wrong had been committed, and made a respectful request that a commission of army officers should investigate the acts. His request was not complied with.

Certain laws of the State are set aside, and others are not allowed to be enforced.

In accordance with the Constitution the Legislature abolished five of the Judicial Districts of the State, and five judges and the same number of district attorneys went out of office. Two of these districts have been revived, and two judges restored by military rescript. The other three districts are not restored, probably because the political faith of the judges is not of a character to suit those who exercise the power.

The jury laws of the State, if not abolished, have been amended by an edict, and new qualifications are required. In many counties a jury cannot be had; in others, only by taking negroes on the panel, who have only *new* the qualification, and none of the other requisites demanded by the law. In many counties the courts cannot be held for the trial of criminal offenses, and the counties are burdened with accumulating debts. In others, the lives, liberty, and property of the people are determined and adjudicated by a class of jurors not qualified by law, and totally unfit, from their previous condition in life, to discharge properly the responsibility so suddenly thrust upon them.

Recently a respectable citizen, upwards of seventy years of age, in feeble health, upon the complaint of a freedman that he had obstructed his registration, was arrested and confined by the military in this city. Notwithstanding his own ill health, the sickness of his family, his asseverations of innocence, and that he could so prove by white and black testimony, and his offer to furnish any amount of pecuniary bail, as well as the pledge of individuals of the first respectability, to be present for trial when required, yet this was refused. He was placed in a hospital, and finally, but not until he was dying, the request of his friends, that he might be removed to more comfortable quarters, was complied with. He died in a few hours after his removal.

The frontier of this State has been one continuous scene of butchery and devastation. 162 persons have been murdered; 24 wounded, and 42 women and children carried into captivity by the Indians within the last two years. Within the last month seven persons are known to have been murdered, and several carried into captivity. Besides this, hundreds of thousands of dollars in valuable property have been destroyed and carried away by them.

These things have been brought to the attention of the Commanding General of the Department, and his aid is earnestly besought. I was told by him in answer thereto, that there were more casualties occurring from outrages perpetrated upon Union men and freedmen in the interior of the State than occurs from Indian depredations on the frontier; that the former greatly exceeded the latter, and are induced by rebellious sentiment. I was, however, promised assistance, but it came tardily.

The consequence is that troops are still scattered over the interior, where all is and has been peaceful, and where the civil authorities are able to maintain order and afford protection to the inhabitants. Troops have been sent to the frontier, but not in sufficient numbers. The posts are at great distances from each other, and can afford but little protection. The incursions on and butcheries of defenceless people by the Indians still continue, and some of these posts are barely able to protect themselves.

Many other things might be enumerated to show that whilst my accusers charge that I have not proper respect for the laws of Congress, and am an impediment to their due execution, they themselves have evinced in their conduct but little regard either to the laws of Congress or of the State, or the well being of society.

All these things have the people of Texas borne, and are yet bearing, quietly. Still, they have not lost hope that reason will again dawn upon the American mind and do them justice.

In August, 1865, Governor Hamilton, who had been appointed Provisional Governor, arrived at the seat of government, and some time elapsed before the local organizations of the counties could be effected; and though for many reasons the Governor was personally no favorite with the people, he was treated with all the respect due to the position he occupied; and instead of being thwarted in his measures, all the aid that could be asked was extended to him in every effort to restore order.—And though in the meantime the negroes had been liberated from their former obligations, and were not inclined to labor, the people went to work with a hearty good will, notwithstanding the difficulties which attended the new system of labor, to mend their broken fortunes and to restore again prosperity to the State. There were but few idlers among the white population, as the products of the field and the pasture sent to market will show.

The people were satisfied that whether the war was just or not, their defeat was irrevocable; nobody thought or dreamed of further resistance; they did not know what their fate would be, but they were ready to bear it. In the meantime the courts, Federal and State, were organized; the judges held their courts with regularity and freedom, as formerly; the marshals and sheriffs served writs and made arrests without let or hindrance; the process of the courts were duly executed; real estate appreciated in the market, and all things seemed to indicate an early return to prosperity.

The President of the United States issued his amnesty proclamation; the people who were so entitled availed themselves of it, and those who were not, sought special pardon. As soon as it became apparent, under the liberal policy of the President, the great body of those lately engaged in the war were to be admitted to the rights of citizenship, we began to hear murmurings from certain quarters. Indications were soon manifested of a disposition to defeat a reorganization of the State on the basis prescribed. Every Southern State had already organized its State Government except Texas. Being able no longer to delay it, the Provisional Governor ordered an election of delegates to a State convention—men of all shades of opinion were candidates, and the vote of the State was full; no riot or discord occurred anywhere, and the convention assembled on the 7th February, 1866. It adopted every measure which was demanded as a pre-requisite. It heard and obeyed the voice of the President, the only voice which spoke with authority; and this authority, at the time, seemed to be supported by the views of the most enlightened statesmen and journalists of the North. The abolition of slavery was recognized; the war debt of the rebellion was repudiated; the ordinance and doctrine of secession was abandoned, and the permanency of the Union and supremacy of the laws of the United States declared; many rights were conferred upon the newly liberated class. Provision was made for their future education—for the equal preservation of their lives, liberty and property with others, and for the bestowal of other rights and privileges whenever they should become competent to exercise them. Had it been known that more would have been required, to obtain representation in the national councils and local government, such further requisition would been have conceded in the same spirit.

The truth is, the people were tired of war and its desolations, and most earnestly longed for peace and its blessings. If they had sinned they had grievously suffered, and were ready to make the atonement. Many hearthstones, once happy, had been made desolate; many who had been reared in luxury, were now penniless; but there was no repining over the past—all eyes hopefully turned to the future.

But the storm was brewing, which was destined to sweep over the country as a whirlwind.

A small party had already been formed who were really, though not avowedly, opposed to the President's policy. His policy was too liberal, and too many had been restored to the rights of citizenship. The truth is that they feared that before the intelligent portion of the community their claims to office would be rejected. Hence they proposed the enfranchisement of the blacks with the right of suffrage. This was a question of policy—and inasmuch as many of the most intelligent communities at the North have continued to refuse the ballot to their colored population who are more or less educated, it was supposed that we could refuse it to the ignorant blacks in our midst without danger of incurring any penalty. The proposition was therefore rejected.

The Convention having adjourned, all parties went again before the people at a general election—very few if any openly opposed the plan of reconstruction adopted, but the defeated party were charged by their opponents, and were believed by the people to be opposed to it. Upon the result of the election being made known the President authorized the government to be turned over to the officers chosen by the people, who were generally well qualified for the duties they were called to fill. Peace was proclaimed, and all believed we had entered on a new era of prosperity. The legislation of the country shows it. Immigration and capital were invited to the State. Companies to develop our mines and mineral springs, to improve our bays and harbors, to make railroads and canals, to build shops, to erect manufactories, to improve towns and cities, were formed and chartered.—Courts were established; the taxes, the public debt, the public property, the public buildings and institutions, the dissemination of the laws, and decisions of our courts, public schools and universities, public lands, with every other matter of general interest, received due attention. Nor was the freedman forgotten. The penal codes were changed to meet his new condition, and upon him was conferred every right which was enjoyed by the white man, that he might be enabled to protect his life, liberty, and property.

Under this order of things the laws have been regularly, peacefully, and faithfully executed, rights have been adjudicated, criminals have been arrested, tried, and punished without interruption both in the State and Federal courts, saving only such interruptions as have been made by those who now charge me as being an impediment to the execution of law.

In view of these facts, what shall be said of those politicians who, being defeated in the State election, abandoned their country to disseminate throughout the Northern States the misrepresentations and slanders which have brought upon the country so direful a calamity as unrestrained martial law; or, what of those who securely remained in the State, and by anonymous letters to the Northern journals and politicians, falsely representing the lawlessness and disloyalty of the people, contributed largely to the same end.

It is true that the commission of crime has been frequent, and that offenders have not always been punished. But the same may be said of every State in the Union, and, in this regard, it is believed that Texas presents no worse record than older and more favored States.

But it is insisted that the Legislature, in refusing to accept the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, known as the fourteenth article, was an evidence of disloyalty. That amendment was proposed under the forms of the Constitution, and, it was believed, in its spirit; that it was to be deliberated upon freely, and accepted or rejected by the several States, according to their own ideas of public policy, and their own interest to be affected thereby. When submitted to this State it had been considered rejected by a number of the States represented in the national councils. It was by the Legislature respectfully received, referred, reported upon and debated, and, believing it was manifestly contrary to the interest of the State and the whole Union, it was rejected. They had only acted as they had been invited to do. Had they known that the acceptance of it was absolutely necessary, that the State should have the privilege of a local government of their own choice, and representation in Congress, it would have been adopted. No charge, therefore, can be more wanton and unjust, than to attribute the motive for rejection to a spirit of disloyalty.

The loyalty of the great mass of the people is unquestionable. They are obedient to the law; they have borne with every law, even with the enfranchisement of the blacks, and the disfranchisement of the whites, with equanimity, and without useless murmuring. No tumult or sedition has occurred; no organization exists to impede the laws, and so careful have the people been to give no color to such a charge that though their most vital interests are now at stake, no party organization had been made against the present ultra party which seeks to enslave them."

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH.

Fine Ivory Handled Knives and Forks;
Fine " Handled Dinner and Tea Knives, only;
Plated Forks, Table and Tea Spoons.

ALSO,

Spirits Turpentine.

July 27-290-tf J. BROWN, With Hart & Lewis.

N. C. GROSS HERRINGS,

SOUND AND NICE.

Which we are selling at the exceedingly low price of $4.50 per barrel. They are far more economical than bacon at any such price as this. Almost every body ought to try a barrel of these.

JENKINS & PERRY.

Sep. 3—27-tf.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NATIONAL

DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

TO THE WEST.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND RALEIGH AND GASTON RAIL ROADS.

PERSONS wishing to travel or *Emigrate* to the *Western* and *South Western* States from this part of *North Carolina*, are informed, that permanent arrangements have been made between the above Rail Roads, by which Passengers can obtain through tickets, at the Office of the *Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at RALEIGH*, to

St. Louis, Mo.
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Chicago, Ill.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Cleveland Ohio.
St. Josephs, Mo.
Cairo, Ill.
Memphis, Tenn.
Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukie, Wis.
Detroit, Mich.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Kansas City, Mo.
Columbus, Ohio.

and all Western and South Western Cities.

Passengers *goin West from Raleigh, via the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road, can either take the Route, via. Portsmouth and Bay Line of Steamers to Baltimore, or the route, via Richmond & Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road*, to Washington City, where close connections are made with three Daily Express Trains on the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road for all Western Cities, leaving as follows:

Leave Baltimore,	
Mail Train,	8.45 A. M.
Fast Line,	5.30. P. M.
Express train,	9.45. P. M.
Leave Washington City,	
Mail Train,	7.45 A. M.
Fast Line	4.30. P. M.
Express Train,	8.45. P. M.

The advantages of this line over all others in Palace State Room Day and Night Cars, Saving in Time and distance, and so few changes of Cars combine to render this the most pleasant and desirable Route, especially to Families, or Ladies Travelling Alone. There being but ONE change of Cars between Baltimore, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and but TWO to St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago and the principal Cities West and South.

From *one to ten Dollars* will be saved by purchasing *through tickets*, besides a great deal of *annoyance at Points* where *Cars and Baggage* are changed, whereas Passengers, holding *through tickets*, will get their *Baggage checked* through, and all transfers of *Passengers* and *Baggage* are made without any additional expense to the Passenger except the cost of through tickets. *Passengers on through tickets* can stop at *any point* on the route, as *through tickets are* good *until* used.

Passengers leaving Raleigh, Saturday morning, will not be detained at Baltimore or Washington on Sunday; they will take the Fast Line for the West in the afternoon.

LARGE PARTIES and FAMILIES, wishing to emigrate to the *Western* and *South Western States*, should address me, several weeks before starting, as a reduction will be made to Parties of ten full Passengers and upwards, if timely notice is given, besides receiving all further information.

For through Tickets, apply to J. M. Pool, Gen. Ticket Agt. or to Ticket Agent Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, Raleigh N. C.

LOUIS ZIMMER,
Gen'l. Southern Ag't.,
Balt. & Ohio R. R.
JOHN L. WILSON,
Master of Transportation
R. & G. R. R.
A. M. COLE,
Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.
R. & G. R. R.

July 9-285-1y

BOOK STORE.

"NORTH CAROLINA BOOKSTORE!"

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO ANNOUNCE to the Public that he has purchased the stock of

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Formerly belonging to the North Carolina Publishing Company, that he has succeeded to the old stand No 1 Fayetteville St., so long and so favorably known throughout the State as the

'NORTH CAROLINA BOOK STORE,'

conducted by Henry D. Turner, dec'd., and that henceforth he will conduct the Book Business in all its branches at "*The North Carolina Book Store*," No 1, *Fayetteville St.*

He would also state that he brings to the management of the business, the experience of many years as a book buyer and seller, and a devotion to this particular branch of trade. He will endeavor to merit the reputation and business of the old stand.

The stock, of Books, Stationery, Music, etc., which he now offers to the public, has been well selected, and embraces a large supply of Sunday and Common School Books, Miscellaneous Books of almost every kind and variety, the North Carolina Supreme Court Reports, English Common Law Reports, and other Law Books, a very large supply of *Blank Books, Stationery*, and new Music, comprising

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT

to be found in the State; and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Orders from all parts of this State *for any book or article wanted*, accompanied with the cash, or City reference, will be promptly attended to, by addressing.

JAS. H. ENNISS,
Bookseller,
No 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

July 22-294-3m

ALFRED WILLIAMS, C. W. LAMBETH.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

No. 40 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Book Sellers and Stationers.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

MASONIC BOOKS, JEWELS, REGALIA;

BOOKS ON STOCK AND AGRICULTURE; STATIONERY; PRINTING AND WRAPPING PAPER; PRINTERS SUPPLIES;

SCHOOL AND OFFICE REQUISITES;

ALBUMS;

PERFUMERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

We are now receiving new supplies, and will be constantly making such additions to our Stock as will enable us to furnish every article usually kept in a first class Book Store.

Our facilities are such as to enable us to furnish in a very few days, any article not on hand, and all orders will have our prompt attention.

Our business will be conducted on the cash system, and every article sold at the very lowest prices.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH.

Raleigh, April 9-207-tf

ALMANACS FOR 1868.

WE SHALL HAVE

NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACS

ready for our customers in due time for the Fall and Winter trade.

The matter and style will be better than usual, and the price cheap to suit the times.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

July 25-297-tf

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS.

ENGINE, MILL, &c., FOR SALE.

We have for sale, at our Blast Furnace near Wilson, in Wilson Co., N. C., a splendid

40 HORSE POWER STEAM ENGINE,

with two Cylinder boilers. It is one of the best working Engines we have ever seen and has sufficient capacity to drive a saw and grist mill. The grist mill is now with the Engine and the saw mill will be furnished, if required.

We have also two iron

BLOWING CYLINDERS,

four feet diameter and five feet stroke, in good working order and powerful enough to drive any blast furnance.

We have besides a CUPOLA, LADLES, CRANE, and every thing suitable for a foundry. We will either sell all together or separately.

TAPPEY, LUMSDEN & CO.
Petersburg, Va.

Aug 20-11-d2waw1w

Charlotte Times copy as above

To TOBACCONISTS.

It is a well established fact, that TOBACCO well flavored commands a better price and more ready sale than it does when not flavored or but badly so. Such being the case, would it not be to the interest of Manufacturers to use liberally pure flavoring materials, such as

Oil Aniseed,	Tonka Beans,
" Bergamot,	Gum Styrax,
" Cinnamon,	Mace,
" Citronella,	Nutmegs,
" Cloves,	Angelica Root,
" Geranium,	Orris "
" Lemon,	Snake "
" Mirbane,	Valerian "
" Nutmegs,	Aniseed "
" Sassafras	Cardamon Seed,
" Wintergreen,	Coriander "
Allspice,	Fennel "
Cinnamon Bark,	Gum Arabic,
Cloves,	Olive Oil, &c.

We have constantly on hand a large stock of the above articles; also, Branding Brushes and Inks of all kinds, which we sell *very low*.

JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
May 27-247-tf Petersburg, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BRANCH OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Persons having Agricultural and Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate for sale, are respectfully invited to place them in our hands for that purpose, as our facilities for bringing purchasers from Northern States and placing property prominently before the public, through our advertisements, and also through our agencies and correspondents in the North and West, are unsurpassed. WE ARE NOW WAITING FOR LANDS TO BE PLACED IN OUR HANDS FOR SALE, in order to sell to a party of substantial farmers from the North.

Our terms are as follows: Persons placing property in the hands of the Guilford Land Agency of North Carolina, will be charged FIVE per cent. commission on all amounts realized. Five dollars entrance fee must be paid when the property is placed in our hands.

Persons at a distance wishing to place property in our hands should give us an accurate description of the same if Agricultural Lands, they should specify the soil, number of acres of cleared and timbered lands, the kind of timber, what is raised on the land, what kind of improvements are on the premises, how far from Railroad and from County-seat; whether it is well watered, &c. If MINERAL LANDS, they should state what kind of Minerals, the indications, &c., always sending a good fair specimen of the ore. It would also be desirable to send a sketch of the land to us.

REFERENCES.

His Excellency Gov. Worth, of N. C.
Hon. W. A. Graham, Hillsboro.
Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte.
Thos. Webb, Esq., Pres N. C. R. R. Hillsboro.
Hon John A. Gilmer Greensboro.
Col. Thos. Ruffin, Graham.
Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia.

For terms of sale, entering Lands and all further information, address or apply to

PH. THIEM, Agent,
June 28-271-3m Raleigh, N. C.

PATENT IMPROVED METHOD OF

SINKING WELLS,

OR

THE NEW LABOR SAVING

ECONOMICAL PUMPS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE AND exclusive right to the patent improved method of sinking Wells, for the State of North Carolina, we desire to have a good and reliable Agent in every county of the State.

As it is desirable for every family to have an abundant supply of water, on their own premises, for convenience, safety and economy, the sale of this Pump offers a fine opening for an enterprising man in each county, to engage in profitable business.

OUR PRICES ARE FOR No. 1 SIZE, $25;
No. 2, $50,
WITH A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO AGENTS.

We have a No. 2 Pump in operation in front of our Store, No. 22, Pollock Street, which was sunk in an hour, and supplies about 3,000 GALLONS of pure water per day. They can also be seen in operation at the Gaston House, and at other places in Newbern; also at Kinston, Beaufort Moreshead city, and at many other places.

This is the cheapest and most speedy mode of obtaining water in any section, as you can exclude any stream of water reached, which is not satisfactory, and obtain only that which is most desirable.

Address correspondence for information, agencies or orders, to

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,
June 8-256-tf Newbern, N. C.

AURORA BURNING FLUID.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THIS CELEbrated Fluid, and in doing so we feel assured that its superiority over any other FLUID OR OIL will give it a favorable acceptance with the public at large. It is NON-EXPLOSIVE. Free from any disagreeable smell.

It will not grease the hands.
It will not soil or grease the clothing.
It produces a soft and beautiful light.
It is not trying to the eyes.
It is the Cheapest Burning Fluid ever offered.
It can be used in any Kerosene Lamp by changing the burner.

It has been most favorably received, and pronounced by judges to be the BEST AND MOST RELIABLE BURNING FLUID now in use.

We are prepared to furnish the trade with this valuable article at low rates, and we solicit from the public examination and trial. We are also prepared to furnish LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS and WICKS. Rights to manufacture the oil or to sell in each county, will be sold on reasonable terms on application to

R. W. BEST & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
July 13-289-3m Raleigh, N. C.

Important to Cotton Planters.

I HAVE UNDER MY CONTROL AN EXPERIenced Machinist, sent by the Manufacturers, to set in order the 4 LEMONS, BROWN & COX COTTON GINS, which may need repairing. Application should be made at once to secure his services in time.

Also, now is the time to send in your orders for new Gins, that they may arrive in time for the growing crop. Price reduced 50 cts. on the saw, and only inland freight added.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agent
Aug 28 4t 2w For Lemmons, Brown & Co.

PRIME WHITE MEAL.

I am prepared to furnish any quantity of Choice Meal at short notice, and have constantly on hand FIFTY BUSHELS, at lowest market price.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 3-276-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALLAN & JOHNSON.

WHOLESALE

Seedsmen, Nurserymen & Florists.

1506 MAIN ST.,

(UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL)

Richmond, Va.

Oct 13-1y

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

The following celebrated VIRGINIA SPRINGS, of easy access by railroads and short stage lines, over good roads, in comfortable coaches by contract limited to ten passengers, will be open for visitors ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE 1867:

WHITE SULPHUR,
Greenbrier County, W. Va.

SWEET SPRINGS AND SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Monroe County, W. Va.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Jackson River depot until about 10th July, when the railroad will be run to Covington; and from Bonsack's, on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, via stages.

HOT SPRINGS,
HEALING SPRINGS, and
BATH ALUM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Va.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Millboro' depot.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS,
Rockbridge County, Va.
Route via Virginia Central railroad to Goshen depot.

AUGUSTA WHITE SULPHUR ALUM SPRINGS,
(Formerly Stribling's.)
Route via Central railroad to Staunton, thence by stages to the Springs.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS,
Montgomery County, Va.
Route via Virginia Central, Orange and Alexandria, to Shawsville depot, on Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

COYNER'S SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Botetourt County, Va.
Route as above to Coyner's Springs station, Virginia and Tennessee railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

can be procured at the principal cities West, North, and South, to all the above named Springs.

THE PROPRIETORS

of the above Springs have provided an entire outfit of

NEW FURNITURE, &c.

in all departments, and will use every effort to make visitors satisfied.

May 30-250-4m*

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS:

WM. A. HURD, ... Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY, Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.

TELEGRAPH AND RAILROAD OFFICES, IN ROTUNDA OF HOTEL.

July 4-280-3m

GOLDSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SCHOLASTIC YEAR WILL BEgin on Monday, the 30th. of September, 1867, and continue forty weeks. The year will be divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, before there will be no vacation till July, 1868.

The Faculty the same as heretofore. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of arrival. Thorough instruction; parental discipline; advantages unsurpassed anywhere; very moderate charges; healthy location; religious privileges of all denominations ample; and every facility for intellectual and moral improvement. *Board and Tuition*, per session of twenty weeks, $95, in currency.

For particulars, address the undersigned, or Prof. L. W. Adams, Goldsboro, N. C.

Rev. S. Milton Frost,
July 22-266-2aw10t President.

JOHN W. HINSDALE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

No. 2, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

PRACTICES in the State and Federal Courts, and in the Court of Bankruptcy for the 3d. Congressional District.

Prompt attention given to all business intrusted to his care. Claims collected anywhere in North Carolina.

July 2-291-1y

THE SOUTHERN FERTILIZING COMPANY, Richmond, Va., are now receiving and preparing their fall stock of FERTILIZERS, an offer for sale in unlimited quantities CRUSHED PERUVIAN GUANO,

selected from the purest cargo s imported, warranted pure and of the highest standard;

PHOSPHO PERUVIAN and
OLD DOMINION,

prepared under the supervision of Professor WILLIAM GILHAM for the wheat crops, combining a large percentage of the Phosphates, with an adequate amount of Ammonia;

FRESH GROUND PLASTER.

Orders solicited.

JOHN ENDERS, President.
Office No. 104 Fourteenth Street.

Aug 17-9-2m

W. BOYD,

GROCERY AND PROVISION DEALER,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Buys and Sells all articles of Produce on Commission.

Orders and Consignments solicited.

W. BOYD,
June 24-269-3m Charlotte, N. C.

MIDWAY SCHOOL,

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.

The Third Session of this School will begin on the First Wednesday of September next, and end on the last Wednesday of June 1868, consisting of two terms of five months each.

The Course of study is designed to prepare boys for the University of Virginia, or any other College, or for the practical business of life.

Terms: For Board and Tuition, $150 per term, *Payable in Advance*. Music and Drawing at Professor's charges. Washing, Fuel and Lights at actual cost. Each Pupil furnishes his own towels.

For Circulars and other particulars address,

WILSON C. N. CARR, Charlottesville, Va.
JOSEPH PACKARD, Jr., Theo. Seminary, Fairfax Co., Va., Principals.

REFERENCE: The Faculty of the University of Va.

July 17-292-tf

NOTICE.

The next session of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will commence on Monday, the 2nd. day of September, 1867.

Any information in relation to the admission of pupils can be obtained upon application to me, by letter or otherwise.

W. J. PALMER,
Principal.

Aug 15-7-1m

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM LAMB,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, Va.

FOR the sale of Cotton, Tobacco—Leaf, Strips, Smoking and Leaf—Wheat, Flour, Corn, Dried Fruit, and all other country products,

In the Markets of

NORFOLK, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Also Agents for Norfolk & Liverpool Steamers.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

I have secured the services of Mr. C. E. DUNN, of NORTH CAROLINA, who will call on his friends and acquaintances in Central and Western Carolina, and he will be pleased to give all desired information to those addressing him, care of B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

July 13-294-2m

J. B. HUNTER & CO.

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

Produce Commission Merchants,

CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,

Portsmouth, Va.

Will sell in the markets of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Liverpool, or London, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.

Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandise.

Aug 15-5-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

STRANGERS VISITING RALEIGH ARE VERY politely invited to call at

WATSON'S GALLERY OF ART, AND EXAMINE THE MANY

BEAUTIFUL

PAINTINGS,

OIL PORTRAITS,

PHOTOGRAPHS &c.

On exhibition at this establishment.

Photographs executed in the finest style of the art.

Particular attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes &c.

J. W. WATSON.

Raleigh, June 4-253-tf

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.

The next Scholastic term of this Institution will commence on the First Monday in August, 1867.

The course of study to be pursued is thorough, the government firm and decided; the expenses very low; the health and morality of the community unsurpassed.

EXPENSES, *U. S. Currency*—For Session of 10 months:

Board, $10.00 per month,	$100.00.
Tuition, College Classes,	40.00.
" English Classes, (Preparatory)	30.00.
Room rent, Fuel, Washing, &c., about	25 00.

All indigent young men, maimed in the late war and incapacitated for severe physical exertion, will be charged only *one half* of the above rates of Tuition.

For further particulars, send for a Prospectus.

Address,
L. A. BIKLE, A. M.,
Prof. Ancient Languages,
Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

June 14-262-3m

LIME.

An excellent quality of Lime, suitable for fertilizing purposes can be had at Salisbury at $14.00 per long Ton, or $12.00 at Catawba Station.

Apply to
POWELL, WILSON & CO.
June 26-271-6m Catawba Station, N. C.

LANDRETH'S

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

(CROP OF 1867.)

Early flat	Dutch	Turnip.	
" Red	Top	Do.	
" Snow	Ball	Do.	
Large Pomeranian Globe		Do.	
" Norfolk		Do.	
Purple Top Ruta Baga		Do.	

Just received at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

July 24-296-tf

SAUNDERS'

CATHARTIC AND ALTERATIVE PILLS.

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSIcians. Purely Vegetable. No Calomel in them. Never Gripe; being Coated with Gum Tolu are perfectly tasteless.

For regulating the Bowels, and for the cure of Bilious Fever, Bilious Headache, Constipation or Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Piles, Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, and all diseases where a reliable Cathartic medicine is required.

Dr. W. P. Mallett, who has no superior as a Physician in North Carolina, has examined the formula by which these pills are made and highly recommends them.

Col. W. J. Martin, the distinguished Patriot and Professor of Chemistry in the University of North Carolina, has analyzed them, and certifies that they contain no Mercury or any other mineral constituent whatever.

Call and get a Circular.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE

AMERICAN BITTERS.

The Great Southern Tonic,

AND THE MOST PALATABLE STOMACHIC EVER USED,

FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, DISORDERed Digestion, Flatulency, Sluggish Circulation of the Blood, Bilious Complaints arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach and Bowels. An Elegant Tonic in debilitated states of the Digestive Organs, or of the system generally. For the loss of appetite it is the most wholesome and effectual Tonic in the world. It strengthens nature and enables the system to triumph over disease. In wakefulness attended with tremors and general nervous derangement, it is peculiarly adapted, giving strength and tone to the nerves. To Delicate Ladies and Children it is invaluable—and in fact wherever a pleasant and agreeable Tonic is wanted this should be used.

Dr. Johnston B. Jones, one of the most eminent and well known Physicians in the Southern States, considers it to be a great blessing to many citizens who have been greatly benefited by the use of these Bitters.

Prepared and sold by
R. B. SAUNDERS,
Manufacturing Chemist,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Feb 1-150-tf
For sale in Raleigh by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The SENTINEL is published every day, except Sunday, on the following terms:

For one month	$1.00
For two months	2.00
Three months	2.50
Six months	5.00
One year	10.00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel one year	5.00
" " six months	2.50
Weekly Sentinel, one year	3.00
" " six months	1.50

THE SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

THE POLICY OF PROSCRIPTION—HOW IT WORKS.

A Tennessee correspondent of the leading Jacobin journal in Chicago gives a statement of the situation in that State, with a degree of candor that is not common to the tribe of scribblers who supply the material wherewith Radical papers "fire the Northern heart" against the South. He says:

"While the result of the gubernatorial contest shows a clear majority of nearly fifty thousand, in round numbers, for the radical candidate, it must be recollected that some eighty thousand men, yet citizens of the state and voters under the former constitution, have been excluded from the ballot-box on account of their active participation in the late rebellion, either as ardent sympathizers or as soldiers. This immense population, representing over half a million of adults and children, of both sexes, cherish a bitter hate for the present government of Tennessee.

"The chasm which separates the Brownlow party and the anti-Brownlow party is as wide and as dangerous as the chasm that separated the loyalists and the disloyalists in 1861. Indeed, the chasm seems to be widening and deepening, instead of contracting."

The opponents of the Brownlow despotism in Tennessee constitute a large majority of the people in that State, including, on his side, all the enfranchised negroes. There is a firm, just and unalterable conviction in the minds of that large majority, which is sustained by every principle of law, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the letter of the Constitution, that the so called law, which disfranchises them, is void, and that their disfranchisement is enforced only by the power of a tyrant. With this belief strengthened by all "succeeding occurrences," it is not wonderful that the chasm which separates despotism and its victims should be wide, deep dangerous,—as bitter as that which Marius cherished for Sylla in the days of Rome.

Radicalism rushes blindly and madly in the face of reason, when it essays to restore the country to peace and order under the policy of proscription. That policy never did, and never will, conduct to peace and stability. Intelligent and thinking men in the ranks of the Radical party readily see this,—men like Mr. Greely, Gerrit Smith, Gen. Sickles, Mr. Goodloe, and others, who urge general amnesty and the removal of political proscriptions as the only true, wise and safe policy for the country.

If the proscriptive policy, practiced towards the people of the vanquished section by those who stand in the attitude of conquerors, and are therefore seemingly invested with the right to adopt it, can be but productive of the reverse of amity and conciliation, how infinitely more natural and intense the acerbity and enmities that must be the result of an effort upon the part of one portion of *our own people* to place the other under the ban,—especially, when the mean and malevolent proscribers and persecutors are more deeply dyed, as a general rule, in the alleged guilt of "rebellion," than the would-be victims! The deep and dangerous chasm that is daily and steadily widening in Tennessee is its natural and inevitable consequence. It remains to be seen whether the men, who may get into power in this State, will profit by the example. It remains to be seen what their Convention, now in session, will say on that subject. There are many men in it incapable of a magnanimous impulse. With them the gratification of a grovelling revenge is sweeter than country or anything else. If such men should control, we betide North Carolina!

THE CONVENTION.

Our Reporter furnishes an abstract of every thing of importance that transpired in the Radical Convention, on yesterday and last night, up to the late hour when we went to press.

The elements of discord were very busy on yesterday. They will be more fully developed shortly. This Convention, instead of accomplishing its object of harmonizing contrariant views, has but tended to render them more antagonistic than before.

COMING THIS WAY.—We learned yesterday that letters have been received here from large land-owners and planters in North Carolina looking to a removal to this city. It appears that they are tired of being annoyed by the difficulties attendant on cultivating their estates, and conclude it best to work them on shares or rent them in divisions.—*Norfolk Journal.*

We do not know how much truth there may be in the foregoing, or, rather, how correctly our cotemporary has been informed, but we should deplore that the case should be as stated. We cannot afford to lose any of the class designated. Besides, we can conceive of no worse policy for the individuals themselves. Not that our sister city of Norfolk is an undesirable place of residence, but the truest contentment and greatest amount of happiness, after all, is to be found among our agricultural population.

Assistant Attorney Gen. Binckley is a nephew of Gen. Joe. Johnston. He used to be a clerk in the land office, and afterward sub-editor of the *Intelligencer*.

The election for a convention, in the State of Mississippi, is to be held about the 15th of September.

The Detroit *Free* proposes Joseph Holt for President and Sanford Conover for Vice President. Are they to "swear in?"

The *Chronicle* is very much alarmed, as are all the extremists, about the forthcoming amnesty proclamation. In discussing it, the *Chronicle* admits the right of the President to instruct the Military Commanders of the Southern Districts.

THE RUMORED GENERAL AMNESTY.

Possibly, before this paper goes to press, the President's Proclamation of a more general Amnesty, which, it is understood, he is on the eve of issuing, will be received by telegraph. Practically, we do not see what good is to be accomplished by it, except as to matters which may hereafter arise before the Courts. Had amnesty been declared long ago, the case would have been different; but, as things stand, the proclamation will not avail anything against the law which declares that an Executive pardon shall not entitle disfranchised persons to vote,—a law in gross violation of the Constitution; but what of that, in these days? The New York *Herald* would appear to argue to the contrary, but facts and *power* are against its assumptions. It says:

"We are threatened with a negro government. For the sake of political ascendancy, and not out of regard for the emancipated slaves, the negro is to be made the balance of power. The whites of the South are disfranchised, and everywhere throughout that important and most valuable section of the republic the negro is in the ascendant. The consequences of such a state of things are frightful to contemplate. We are to have negro members of Congress, and, as some radicals say, a negro Vice-President. Yes, it is possible that within a few years we may have a negro in the seat once filled by Washington. Looking at the rate the political revolution has been going on the last two years, we should not be surprised to see a negro elected Vice-President, and, in the event of the President dying, he would become President. What a spectacle for the people of this great country to contemplate! This mighty republic to become Africanized! Whether the negro should reach that eminence or not at present, he will still hold the balance of power, and, as a consequence, virtually govern the country. Who can look at this mass of ignorance—at the millions of poor creatures who hardly know their right hand from their left—being placed in a position to govern this proud republic, without shuddering at the consequences! Yet this is what we are fast approaching under the reconstruction policy of Congress and the military dictatorships at the South.

"At such a crisis it is the duty of the President to do all he can constitutionally and legally to neutralize this growing negro power. Let him give as much power as he can to the white people of the South to hold in check the mass of negro ignorance which threatens to involve the country in disgrace and trouble. He has been deprived of some of his power, but he can still bring up a numerous body of intelligent white citizens as a balance against negro ignorance, by an amnesty proclamation and by a liberal administration of the reconstruction acts of Congress. Amnesty should have been declared long ago. There has been nothing in the conduct of the Southerners to prevent it. On the whole, they have been peaceable and submissive. There are, however, higher reasons for an amnesty proclamation than those relating to the people of the South. Those we have noticed. The North, the whole country, patriotism and the future of this grand republic demand that we shall not be placed under a negro government. Let not the President hesitate, but issue the amnesty proclamation at once. It will be an important flank movement upon the crazy and destructive radicals, and the people will sustain him in the act."

GOV. THROCKMORTON'S DEFENCE.—We publish, on our first page, an astounding recital of facts made by Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, in illustration of the abuses of power in Texas, by Sheridan and his underlings. The Military acts are bad enough, even if honestly administered, but the outrages detailed in the narrative of Gov. Throckmorton are as unauthorized by law as they are abhorrent to all humanity and justice. It was for upholding such lawless atrocities that the President removed Satrap Sheridan.

HAULING IN HIS HORNS.—"Head Quarters in the saddle" Pope has evidently been startled by the headless trunks of Sheridan and Sickles. He does not carry it with so high a hand as he did two weeks since. Indeed, to use a cant phrase, he is now disposed to "sing small." Witness his late declaration, that "no conceivable circumstances would induce him to interfere with the general business of the State in the relations of debtor and creditor," and that he designs to issue such orders only as are necessary to the execution of the Reconstruction Acts.

Pope sees the shadow of the axe suspended over him, and shrinks from the threatened blow. And no wonder. Fighting Indians on the bleak and cheerless plains of the far west, is a very different business from lording it over Military District No. 3, and Pope naturally prefers the latter.—Whether his deathbed repentance will avail anything in retarding his fate, remains to be seen.—*Lynchburg News.*

BROUGHT UNEXPECTEDLY TO THE SCRATCH.—The Chicago *Advertiser* says that General Hayes, in his speech at that place on Tuesday, seemed disposed to avoid the direct issue of the campaign. He spoke for a couple of hours on almost every other topic, and was just beginning his peroration when a voice in the crowd exclaimed: "General, I was a soldier of the Thirty-fifth Ohio, and I want to know how you stand on negro suffrage." The General, says the account, paused before taking his final fight, gave a dismayed glance at the Radical managers around him, and plunged into the murky flood. The soldier was soon satisfied, as were all persons present, as the General planted himself squarely upon the broad platform of suffrage for all who will vote the Radical ticket, be they white or black. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

VALLANDIGHAM ON SENATOR WADE.—Some five years ago, in the Senate of the United States, he applied language to me similar to that used in his recent vulgar ravings at Marietta. Quoting his words a few days later on the floor of the House of Representatives, I said: "Now, sir, here in my place in the House, as a representative, I denounce, and I speak advisedly, the author of that speech as a *liar*, a *scoundrel*, and a *coward*. His name is Benjamin F. Wade." [Cheers.] From that hour to this present moment I have not heard from this dirty libeller of better men, except at a distance of a hundred miles. [Loud cheers.]—*Speech at Ripley.*

ANDERSON C. TOMS.—We regret to observe the announcement of the death of this estimable young gentleman, formerly a resident of our city, and who is well remembered by many of our citizens. He died in Galveston, Texas, on the 15th ultimo, of yellow fever, aged nineteen years. He was the youngest son of A. C. and Mary E. Toms, and was a grandson of Dr. Ramsay. His mother was formerly a resident of Norfolk, where she has many acquaintances and friends who deeply sympathise with her in this melancholy bereavement.—*Norfolk Journal.*

STATE ITEMS.

——The *Roanoke News* is the title of a new Semi-Weekly journal just started at Weldon,—Messrs. Jordan Stone and Landon Lyon, Proprietors. Its typography is handsome and its columns judiciously filled. It promises to be an able and sprightly paper.

——Rents are retrograding in Wilmington. Stores have been engaged at prices ranging from 33⅓ to 40 per cent. less than the same rented for last season.

——Gen. Canty passed through Weldon, on Monday evening. The *News* says that "he is a fine looking man, possessing but little the appearance of a soldier, reminding one more of a sturdy old farmer than of a military commander. He was dressed in citizen's clothing, and had no appearance of ostentation—withal a pleasant looking individual."

——Fish are selling at very low prices at the Carteret fisheries. Mullets may be bought at Morehead City, or Beaufort, at $5½@6 per barrel.

——Robinson's Circus exhibits in Warrenton, on the 16th. We suppose that it will be here after the loose change, about the last of the month.

COLORED CONGRESSMEN.—The movement for black Congressmen seems to have gained considerable headway in Georgia, and will become a question in other quarters when election day draws nigh. In those districts in which the blacks have the majority, and are resolved to organize separately and adversely, as to the white, it would be only consistent to select as their representatives individuals of their own number, instead of white adventurers false to their own race, and courting the colored people only to get office! We think, as between a well behaved and a well-disposed colored man, and a white office hunter of the Butz order, the respectable whites would vote *en masse* for the former for Congress. In this manner, it seems likely that Districts containing large negro majorities, determined on seperate organization from the whites, will very generally send negroes to Congress. —*Rich. Enquirer.*

THE "PETTY DESPOTISM" OF GEN. POPE.—The editor of the Savannah Republican says that Gen. Pope has tried to have the printing of the United States laws taken from him because he denounced the General's press edict, and he has also urged the Radical politicians of Savannah to rid themselves of the obnoxious editor. If Gen. Pope is vexed that sensible Republicans in the South disapprove his acts of petty despotism, he may find comfort in the fact that the majority of the Northern organs of the party will defend and praise everything he may do. It is considered a test of loyalty with many here to believe that a wearer of epaulettes can do no wrong.—*Springfield (Mass) Republican.*

The *National Intelligencer* says:

Now the cry of impeachment is to be revived. Let it come. * * * The President can only get out of the dilemma into which his councillors have betrayed him, by inviting a conflict between himself and his accusers. They can bring no charges of infidelity against him, of which they are not doubly guilty. In a recent letter referring to the reconstruction acts, Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, writes:

"Some of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just republished, and wholly out side of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation."

Correspondence from the "Springs."

CATAWBA, Sept. 4, 1867.

GENTLEMEN:—I hear so much of the virtues of Catawba's Springs, and see so many of their wonderful effects, that the accompanying lines wrote themselves just now. If they have any good, ascribe it to the credit of the source which suggested them, and believe me,

Most truly,

F. D.

THE SPARKLING CATAWBA.

You may boast of St. Julien, Lafitte and Margaux,
And the sweet heart of Sovereigns, bright Widow Cliquot;
Praise *ad infinitum* the virtues divine
Of sherry, Chambertin, Madeira, and Rhine;
Gloat over old Massic, Falernian and Chian,
And deify Nectar with poem and pean;
Take oath with Rob. Burns, that the Gods never knew
A drink so delicious as Scotch Mountain Dew,
Or, like Paddy, aver that enjoyment is seen
Pure, perfect, perennial alone in Poteen;
You may celebrate Cognac, Kirchwasser and Rye,
Jamaica, Johannisberg, Schiedam,—defy
In language Teutonic, all fury and swagger,
The world to produce any liquor like Lager;—
You may sing of Santern and Tokay, till you fail,
And deride competition with pale India Ale,—
Praise Porter and Arrack, Absynthe and old Port,
Mint Juleps and Malaga,—summon, in short,
Every beverage that grain, fruit or berries enfold,
Since Noah first planted that vineyard of old:
You may vaunt each one's virtues, exalt and extol,
Yet find there's a liquid excelling the whole,
More potent to elevate, charm and enthrall—
Pure, sparkling Catawba, the best of them all!
Then fill high the cup;
As the waters rise up,
Drink cease and enjoyment, in every sup!
Each bright bursting bubble
Brings freedom to trouble,
Disperses disease and makes happiness double!
In scintillant splendor,
Translucently tender,
With chrystalline clearness the rich ripples render
Their tribute triumphant of comfort and health,
To happy Hygeia, the Goddess of health!
Catawba! Catawba!
Pure, sparkling Catawba!
God's gift to the suffering, the sparkling Catawba!

No potion of man's manufacture, this Spring!
From the great heart of Nature its clear fountains bring
A boon to her children, to brighten and bless,
And banish with blisses diseases and distress!
As liquidly limpid its wavelets to-day,
As freshly effectual their soft healing sway,
As when God's command to creation was hurled
And the waters rose up from the newly made world!
And long as His ages eternal remain,
A beauty and blessing and solace to pain,
Unfadingly lustrous, perpetually pure,
Shall sparkling Catawba uninjured endure!
Catawba! Catawba!
Pure, sparkling Catawba!
God's gift to the suffering, the sparkling Catawba!

SURRATT.—Since the trial of Surratt, his quarters in the jail have been moved, and he now has one of the rooms of the second story, fronting south, which he occupies in common with Henry Johnson, who is charged with the killing of Thomas Smoot, for seducing his (Johnson's) wife. Surratt has of late much improved in health. They are well fixed in this room, each having a cot on which they sleep. They have some books and papers, and when not reading conversation is engaged in. Surratt alludes but seldom to the charge against him, but speaks of general topics. He seems to think much of his Zouave uniform, and wears it nearly all the time.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

Accounts from Hungary agree that pretty much all the old rebels have changed front and become supporters of the government, except Kossuth, who is the only one that clings to old fashioned principles.

NEWS BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The administration has still under discussion the amnesty proclamation supplemental to that of May, 1865. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, it has not been decided to make it universal, though the President may yet make a clear sweep and pardon all. Among those who (I am assured) are agreed on are the following:

First. All who are or shall have been pretended or civil diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents, of the pretended government.

Second. All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Third. All who left judicial stations under this government to aid the rebellion.

Fourth. All persons who held the office of Governors of States while the latter were in insurrection.

Fifth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the Proclamation of December 8, 1865.

Sixth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction of the United States and passed beyond the federal lines into the rebellion for the purpose of aiding it.

Seventh. All who left their seats in Congress to aid the rebellion.

Eighth. All who shall have been military or naval officers of the rebel government, below the rank of Lieutenant-General. —*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World, 4th.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION.

We publish elsewhere the proclamation of the President of the United States, enjoining upon officers and citizens obedience to the Constitution and the laws. While it cannot be denied that all the facts recited in the preamble to this proclamation are universally acknowledged to be true, it is a source of regretful humiliation to every American citizen that the time has come when it is necessary that the President of the United States should find it necessary to recite the breaches of the Constitution and the law by subordinatie officers, and invoke the patriotism of the people themselves to stand by, uphold, and aid him in vindicating these only safeguards of their liberties, of their political and material welfare. The people can hardly be blind and deaf to their own interests. They must see and feel and know that in the course of events, under the rule and progress of Radicalism, they are working to their own ruin. They should see that the necessity for such a proclamation as this is a warning to them that their liberties are endangered, and they are now called upon to aid the Executive in the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.—*Nat. Intel. 4th.*

GENERAL GRANT CALLED TO ACCOUNT.—A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* contains the following:

"It is reported that the President will require General Grant to furnish him with all the correspondence with the different commanders of the Southern military districts, to ascertain whether General Grant exceeded his instructions under the law to these officers."

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.—It is given out that Charles Sumner has addressed a letter to an important personage here earnestly warning the Radicals against Grant. The letter charges duplicity and conservatism upon the General, and hurls several Latin and Greek denunciations at his head for abetting the displacement of Stanton by accepting the Secretaryship. Grant is said to be exceedingly annoyed at the insinuations of Sumner and Greeley, and in consequence of the President's insipient assaults upon him cherishes an antipathy towards all newspaper men, which has proven fatal to the enterprise of the correspondents who visit him.—*Wash. Cor. Boston Post.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOS. F. HELLEN. EUG. M. WILLIAMS.

HELLEN & WILLIAMS,

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COURT HOUSE BUILDING,

NEWBERN, N. C.

July 19-294-6m

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,

[LATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.]

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

37 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK.

Associated with ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend, thoroughly and promptly, to all business committed to his management.

Aug. 24, 1867—15-1y

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK.

Always on hand. Price, per doz., $1.50.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

Next door to Tucker's new Hall,

Aug. 29—19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BEAUTIFUL MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, IN great variety just received at our new Book Store, next to Tucker's New Hall.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,

Aug. 29—19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED:

100,000 Cigars.
2,000 flat Snuff, in papers, bottles and bladders.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Aug. 29—19 tf Wholesale Grocers.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

300 Sacks N. C. Flour, Superfine, Extra, and strictly Family.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Aug. 29—19-tf Wholesale Grocers.

BALE ROPE AND BAGGING.

236 COILS JUTE ROPE, hand spun; Bales Gunny Bagging, standard weight.

For sale by WILLARD BROS.

Nos. 29, 30 and 31 North Water St.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 27—17-1m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR!!!

Bought expressly for PICKLING.

For sale by DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug 15-7-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC,

For 1868.

WE are now prepared to furnish the above Almanacs to Booksellers, Merchants and Dealers, in any quantity.

Orders will be promptly filled at $8 per hundred, or $75 per thousand.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

Booksellers and Stationers.

Raleigh, Sept. 4—28-tf.

FOR SALE,

At reduced price, one of H. L. Emery's Universal Cotton Gins and Condensers, (used a part of last season.)

WM. R. COX.

Raleigh, September 5—3tdtw.

CALL EARLY.

We have just received, on Consignment, a lot of BITTING'S OLD RYE WHISKEY, in 5 and 10 gallon kegs.

Aug. 30—20-tf PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, in this City, last evening, by the Rev. Richard H. Mason, Wm. B. MUNFORD, Esq., of Washington, D. C., to Miss REBECCA E., youngest daughter of the Rev. R. S. Mason, D. D., Rector of the Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

A most desirable Residence in the Western part of the City, adjoining the Presbyterian Parsonage. The House is new, contains four rooms and a large basement and cellar; with water and all modern improvements.

ALSO,

Fifty Acres of land, two miles west of the City on the line of the N. C. R. R., will be sold in two separate lots, if required. Terms easy. For particulars apply to

W. T. ADAMS.

Raleigh, Sep. 6—1m.

COTTON BAGGING AND BALING ROPE.

Extra heavy Bagging, Baling Rope,
Patent Cotton Ties, Ingersoll's Cotton Press,
H. L. Emery & Son's UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER.
The Georgia Gin, Gullet's Steel Brush Gin,
Lever and Railway Horse Powers, Cider and Wine Mills, Rubber and Leather Belting, Lace Leather, The new Labor-Saving Economical Pumps.

MITCHELL, ALLEN & CO.,

Aug. 29—19-1d Newbern, N. C.

R. W. YORK,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, 40 Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, N. C.

PRACTICES IN THE COURTS OF WAKE, Chatham and Orange, in the Supreme Court, and the United States Circuit Court for North Carolina.

☞ Collections made any where in the State, if the claim, (principal and interest,) amounts to $500.

☞ Special attention given to cases in

BANKRUPTCY.

Refers to—Hon. W. H. Battle and Hon. E. G. Reade, Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

September 5—wtf.

REMOVAL.

JORDAN & CARR,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. B. JONES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGISTS,

PETERSBURG, VA.

HAVE removed their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c. to the new and commodious building, corner of Sycamore and Washington streets, recently fitted up in the best style, and suitably arranged for conducting the

Drug and Apothecary Business

on a large scale, both Wholesale and Retail.

Grateful for past patronage they invite their former patrons and others in the city and country to favor them with their custom, assuring them that they will be well prepared to serve them.

Their Wholesale Department will be well attended to.

Physicians in the country may rely on them for pure articles.

Particular attention will be given to Physicians' Prescriptions, day and night.

WALTER B. JORDAN.] [JOSEPH CARR.

September 5—29-3m.

LOST SPECTACLES.

A pair of Gold Spectacles were dropped by a lady, on Sabbath evening, returning from the Methodist church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Auction Store of JAMES M. TOWLES.

September 5—29-1w.

OATS.

25 Sacks of nicely cleaned OATS, on sale at FARMER'S HALL.

Also, prime FAMILY FLOUR by the sack or barrel.

JAMES M. TOWLES,

September 5—29-1w. Agent.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Treasury Department,

RALEIGH, September 4th, 1867.

To the Sheriff's and Tax Collectors of N. C.:

In consequence of information just received, I deem it my duty to inform you that you are bound by law, to pay the State Taxes now due into the Public Treasury, prior to the first day of October next. Unless payment shall be made, I am imperatively bound, at the first Court which shall occur after the default, to move for judgment against delinquents, for the full amount of taxes due, deducting nothing for commissions or insolvents, but adding one thousand dollars for taxes supposed not to appear, in the lists transmitted by the Clerk.

The next Superior Court of Wake will begin on the 30th of September. With every disposition to grant indulgence to Sheriffs and the people, I think it best to notify you, that the law gives me no discretion, and that unless payments be made on or before the 4th of October next, being Friday of the Superior Court of Wake, judgment will assuredly be moved, against all delinquents.

I learn that an opinion prevails in some quarters that the State Treasury has a large surplus and hopes no further replenishment. This is not true.

The taxes collected under the Revenue Act of 1866, will be nearly exhausted by the close of the present fiscal year, September 30th, 1867. The taxes now being collected will be needed for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1868. Out of this fund must be paid the expenses of the State government for the coming year,—of the Asylums—of the probable Convention and General Assembly, in fine, all ordinary and extraordinary appropriations made by law.

This is the smallest State tax levied since 1848. Tax payers should attend to their duty at once and cheerfully. They will expect relief in vain. The District Commander has been urged to stop the collection, but has declined to interfere. Let Sheriffs, by energetic collections, and tax payers by prompt payments, save me from the painful duty of enforcing the law against delinquents.

Very respectfully,

KEMP P. BATTLE,

Public Treasurer.

September 5—4t.

All papers in the State copy once and forward bills.

BALTIMORE FAMILY FLOUR.

Baltimore Family Flour—"Locust Point"—just received and for sale.

ALSO,

A fine lot of FACTORY CHEESE, very cheap.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers.

Raleigh, September 5—tf

N. C. LARD.

Expected this evening.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers.

Raleigh, September 5—tf.

NOTICE.

Railroad Hotel Property at Raleigh for Rent.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at the Office of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R. until the 16th inst., for the rent of of the Hotel Department, attached to the Joint Passenger Depot, at Raleigh.

The property will be rented to July 1st, 1868, and the successful bidder will be required to keep a first-class Table.

The privilege of rejecting any or all proposals is reserved.

JAS. ANDERSON,

Supt N. C. R. R.

A. R. ANDREWS,

Sept. 2—22-td Sup't R. & G. R. R.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS!

If sufficiently encouraged to justify us, we purpose keeping daily supplied with the Sea side luxuries of the Best Fresh Fish, PACKED ON ICE. Also FINE LUSCIOUS OYSTERS, as soon as the weather becomes cool enough for them.

We expect a barrel of SPOTS, by Express, this evening.

JENKINS & PERRY.

Aug. 31—21-tf

MEDICINES, &C.

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN BLOOD MEDICINE.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF

ROSADALIS,

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE

(AND THE ONLY ONE YET DISCOVERED)

FOR

SCROFULA,

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Such as Consumption, in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

ALSO

SYPHILIS, in all its forms,

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
PAIN IN THE BACK,
IMPRUDENCE IN LIFE,
GRAVEL,

GENERAL ILL HEALTH,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder.

☞ It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

It is perfectly harmless, never producing the slightest injury.

THE ROSADALIS

Is not a secret Medicine. The articles from which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and recommended by the

MEDICAL FACULTY,

Wherever it has been introduced, as a POSITIVE and

RELIABLE MEDICINE,

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLOOD, LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Used and Endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. J. LAWRENCE, M. D., Chemist,

WILSON, N. C.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

AND WHOLESALE BY

D. BARNES & CO., 21 Park Row, N. Y.
E. WILLIS, Wilmington, N. C.
CARR, BOYKIN & CO., 44 Light St., Baltimore.
J. H. BAKER, 14 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Price $1.50 Per Bottle.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Aug. 30—20-ecw2m

RAILROADS.

TO SHIPPERS.

NORTH CAROLINA

ALL STATE

RAILWAY LINES, (THAT USED TO BE!)

THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD, UN-

LESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA. R. & G. R. R!

WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* to all the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of Shippers, North and South, for the last ten years, as the ten Thousand Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We paid the State near Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars for her Interest in this Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come 140,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.

NOTICE!

The Great Inland Air Line Freight

ROUTE,

Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,

is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are required so to direct your Freights, or they will be taken by another Route!

To Insure your Freight being carried over this *Great* Inland Air Line safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point, Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:

FROM BOSTON:

Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.

FROM NEW YORK:

Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach St., Office 197 Greenwich St. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, President.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

(Via Annamessic,) Phila., Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.

FROM BALTIMORE:

Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, L. B. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.

C. B. ALLEN,

Aug 6-306-tf Freight Ag't Raleigh, N. C.

FAMILY GROCERS.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

FAMILY GROCER,

NO. 26 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply of

CHOICE GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of Sugars—Crushed, "A" Coffee, Powdered, "C" Coffee, "B" Coffee, and brown of different grades;

Molasses and Syrup;

Coffees, Java, Laguira, Rio, and St. Domingo;

Bacon, Sides, Shoulders, Sugar cured Hams, and Strips;

Beef, for chipping, broiling, and spiced for boiling, a splendid article. Spiced Pig's feet, Pickled Pork, Beef and Buffalo Tongues.

Codfish, Tongues and Sounds. Mackerel, Smoked or Scotch Herrings. A splendid lot of Codfish.

Pickled and smoked Salmon.

Liverpool and Table Salt.

Potatoes, White Mercer, Peach Blow and Jackson Whites.

Gunny Bagging, Rope, Sole Leather, French Calf Skins, Lining Skins, &c. Shoe Pegs, Tacks, Awls, &c.

Wrapping Paper, Powder and Shot, Cotton Cards. Pearl and Corn Starch, Farina and Tapioca; English Dairy Cheese, Factory Cheese; a large assortment of Canned Fruits. Pickles, Preserves, Mustards, canned Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Currants and Prunes, and everything usually kept in a first-class Grocery.

Also Liquors of all grades. Attention is especially called to our pure old Robeson County and old Keller Whiskey.

All manner of Sauces, Catsups, and Fancy Groceries generally, very cheap for cash.

We sell strictly for CASH.

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,

April 3—tf Family Grocer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—FACULTY.

A. H. CENAS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.

SAMUEL M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

FRANK HAWTHORN, M. D., Professor pro tem. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY.

WM. C. NICHOLS, M. D., C. J. BICKHAM, M. D.

The Thirtieth Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will begin November 11th, and end in the following March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 15th, at which time also the new and extensive rooms for Practical Anatomy will be opened. The facilities of the school, heretofore unsurpassed, have, by the liberality of the State Legislature, been greatly increased during the past season, so that now EVERY CHAIR HAS ATTACHED TO IT A PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT, in which students are taught to observe for themselves the facts set forth in the Lecture Room.

Fees for all the Lectures, $140; Matriculation, (paid but once) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10—Payment required in advance.

For further information address

PROF. S. M. BEMISS,

Sept. 2—22-2m Acting Dean.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION

1867.

RIBBONS,

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons,

BONNET SILKS, SATINS AND VELVETS,

BLONDS, NETTS, CRAPES, RUCHES,

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments,

STRAW BONNETS & LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,

SHAKER HOODS, &c.

237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Sept. 2—22-10w

THOMASVILLE (N. C.) SHOES.

We have a small assortment of these popular and excellent SHOES, consisting of

MEN'S KIP BROGANS,

BOY'S BUFF BALMORALS

WOMEN'S GOAT BALMORALS,

LEATHER BOOTS, &c.

It is our purpose to try to introduce these shoes into this market, and our present small stock will be increased from time to time with additional lots fresh from the Manufactory.

Let us encourage and sustain our own Manufactories, and we thus encourage and sustain ourselves. We warrant these shoes to be good leather, and free from paper, scraps and shavings.

Sept. 2—22-tf JENKINS & PERRY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

PRICES REDUCED.

Advertisements will be inserted in the *Daily* at the following rates. A *square* will be hereafter estimated at 13 *minion* lines, or 14 inches.

One square one time	$1,00
" " each subsequent insertion less than a week	50
One square one week	3,00
Each additional square one week	2,00
One square two weeks	5,00
Each additional square two weeks	3,50
One square one month	8,00
Each additional square one month	5,00
One square two months	12,00
Each additional "	6,00
One square three months	14,00
Each additional "	7,00
One quarter column "	25,00
One half column "	40,00
One column "	75,00

Regular business cards, 15 minion lines or less will be charged only $10 for three months.

All advertisements or cards must be changed in form at least every three months. Contracts for more than three months made only at the above rates.

Special notices or advertisements required to be inserted on inside or any special place, will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above charges.

Advertisements inserted in Weekly and Semi-Weekly at rates corresponding with the above.

Court Advertisements inserted 6 weeks for $7 cash or $10 if charged.

Advertisers will always find it to their advantage to enclose the cash when they send advertisements, to the extent they wish to pay for them.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

REGISTRATION.

	Whites.	Blacks.
Forestville, (Wake)	104	122
Spikes', "	87	58
Nash,	965	788
Carteret,	822	609
Rutherford,	662	153

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES VS. TOLAR, POWERS AND WATKINS.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4th., 1867.

Israel C. Bond, sworn:—Is a town constable in Fayetteville; was acting as such the day Bebee was killed. Went up stairs with Miss Massie and mother and then come down to get a drink of water; then went back; did not speak to any one at that time; did not see any weapons. Witness came down again soon with the ladies and carried them to a carriage that was waiting for them. The curtains of the carriage were all down, except the front ones on either side. Witness remained at the carriage one or two minutes; while there, Tom Powers came up and shook hands with his sister, said "Howd'ye" and nothing more; saw Maltsby about ten feet off, but did not speak to him. Mr. Cashwell and Mr. Taylor came up and spoke.—Maltsby did not speak to the ladies; Capt. Tolar did not go to the carriage; he did not speak to the ladies or to witness.

Mr. Massey and Mr. Robt. Mitchell, witness thinks, did not go to the carriage.—The carriage drove off, down Person street, by direction of witness. Did not have any special reasons for ordering the carriage away, except that the young lady was crying. Witness then went again up stairs and came down behind Bebee. Did not notice anything special in the crowd while coming down the steps; heard no cries or exclamations at that time. While witness was going out of the arch, a rush seemed to be made, or rather a gathering in of the crowd. Out on the side walk, the witness was pushed down by some one striking against him, and before he recovered a pistol was fired and Bebee killed. Did not see who fired the pistol, or the smoke or the flash.—Saw Tolar at the market house before the firing. Saw Mr. Nixon have Monk, carrying him away from Bebee.

Cross-Examined:—Witness did not drive Miss Massie there in a buggy. She came in the same conveyance with her mother, driven by a negro. It is not usual to have as strong a police force as was employed on this occasion, unless the prisoner is of a desperate character. Witness went to Isaac Hollingsworth's, near by, after the ladies; they rode over in the carriage and witness followed them on foot, and helped them out of the carriage. Miss Massie was crying; thinks she was veiled. The crowd was not very dense; had no difficulty getting through it. Found the boy at the carriage. Don't think Tom Powers said anything further than above reported. Did not hear either of the ladies exhort or request him to leave the crowd, or anything of the kind. Swears positively that Mr. Mitchell did not go to the carriage. Within three minutes after the ladies got into the carriage, it was driven off. Witness don't recollect that Maltsby spoke to him at all; can't be very positive about it.

Witness saw Capt. Tolar somewhere that day, but can't say at what time or place.—At the time Bebee was brought down stairs; Hardie was in front; also Hornrind and McGuire. Wemiss and Faircloth were on either side, and witness behind. Witness did not observe anything particular in the crowd. As witness came out of the arch, the rush excited him and he caught two or three men in his arms and pushed them aside; he then received a shove from one that threw him nearly across the pavement and before he recovered the pistol fired. Witness was facing East and the pistol fired on his right. Made no effort to apprehend the man who fired; saw no one else make any. Witness did not think it was his duty, as the prisoner was then in the hands of the Sheriff. Saw Monk some minutes after; Mr. Nixon was carrying him off. Witness passed through the crowd several times before Bebee was killed, but can't tell who else was there, except the persons above named. Don't recollect seeing any one there that day, having a weapon, except Monk, who had a knife.

Re-Direct:—Is not positive about telling the boy to get into the carriage and drive off; can't say whether he was at the carriage or near by. Is not positive.

By the Court:—Had no reason to expect an attempt on Bebee that day. Don't know of any case where as many officers were employed as upon that occasion.

James W. Brown, sworn:—Lives in Fayetteville; was a policeman there when Bebee was killed; went with Bebee from the guard house to the market house. Went down behind Bebee from the market house; did not notice anything strange until, just as we went to go out on the pavement, a rush was made by the crowd and a pistol fired that killed Bebee. Saw several persons have knives in the crowd; can't say who they were. Did not see who fired the pistol; did not see the pistol. Witness was up near Bebee when the pistol fired and immediately he turned around and went back to the main eastern arch, and there he saw Capt. Tolar. He was standing in the arch.

Cross-Examined:—Tolar was standing by himself in the market-house; some others were standing near by. Can't say who they were. Tolar had on a shawl; he was standing perfectly still and looking towards the steps. Did not see Mr. Cashwell in the market-house. Witness was much frightened and ran back to get out of the row. Went, under Faircloth's orders, to guard Bebee; received orders a short while before witness went. While Bebee's examination was going on, witness saw Mr. Bond go down stairs; don't recollect any one else.

After we came down and got on the side-walk, the rush was so great that witness had great difficulty in keeping the crowd off Bebee. Thinks only Wemiss had a club. Heard Hardie say "stand off." Saw Bebee stumble. Hardie was on Bebee's right, when he was shot. Saw Leggit and Sam Phillips there; also James Atkinson. Saw these before Bebee came down stairs.—Don't recollect the name of a single person witness saw, after Bebee came down, except Capt. Tolar. After the pistol fired, the crowd was quiet.

Re-Direct:—Wemiss was the only man that had a club. Witness saw knives that alarmed him. Has been a policeman about five years.

Questions by the Court:—Witness turned and went back to the market house as soon as Bebee was shot.

Court adjourned to Thursday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

[The name of the witness Watson, heretofore printed Walford and Walten, should read Walter Watson.—REP.]

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—SECOND DAY.

[Our Reporter took copious notes of what transpired in this body, on yesterday, but we do not care to encumber our columns with details. Its final action is what we have to deal with, and, at the present writing, it is not difficult to foresee what that action will be.]

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock—Gen. Abbott, the President, in the chair.

The greater part of the morning session was consumed in speechification. Gen. Dockery rose to a personal explanation, and Holden made a long personal explanation, also,—but not sufficiently long to convince any body, even in that Convention, that he had not been a secessionist, that he was not a rampant promoter of the war, that he had not been more hostile to the negro, in the past, than any man in the State, and that his new born zeal for them was not prompted by selfish and mercenary motives.

Gen. Dockery said that he was glad slavery was abolished, and expressed a high opinion of the negro. Had Gen. Howard been present, he would have been gratified at the marvellous change that has taken place in the old General's feelings since 1865. He intimated that there was a *click* in the Convention, that was disposed to be seditious and refractory.

Edgar Miller, (colored,) one of the *click*, aforesaid, wanted to reply, but he was choked off—for the sake of harmony, and in the interests of freedom of speech.

Holden's explanation was mainly directed to the fact that a pamphlet was being secretly circulated, ("secretly," and he *the President* of a *secret* "League!") for the purpose of injuring him.

[The pamphlet in question embodies an extract from the *Standard*, of 1859, giving Holden's views as to "Slaves and Free Negroes,"—the same extract which a correspondent furnished us for Wednesday's paper. The charge is a matter of little importance, but it is nevertheless a lie that the pamphlet was printed at this office, or that the Editors furnished it for publication, or ever saw it, in the re-produced form, until it was handed to them.]

He declared that the extract *did* embody his views at the time, but he had changed. Of course he has, and there was not a negro in the Convention that did not hang his head for shame for the man, when he made the admission. Changed! and *when* and for *what*?

But it is far from our purpose to notice this "explanation" further. The manner in which its egotism and duplicity disgusted even the negro delegates is sufficient. We cannot disguise our satisfaction and pleasure, however, at the billingsgate which was hurled at the *Sentinel*, not only by Holden, but by others. If we hurt these fellows enough to make them abuse us, we are therewith content.

After adopting some sort of report on the subject of organization, which we shall publish when it appears officially, the Convention went to dinner, in order to strengthen stomach for bolting the platform.

THREE AND A-HALF O'CLOCK.

Mr. Pool, Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, made the following report:

PLATFORM.

We, the delegates representing the loyal people of North Carolina, assembled in Convention, in the city of Raleigh, on the 5th. day of September, 1867, for the purpose of perfecting and strengthening the organization of the Republican party in the State, and in order to aid in the great work of (restoring) preserving and perfecting the Union, do

Resolve, That the Republican party in North Carolina hereby re-affirm the principles enunciated in the Convention of true Republicans which assembled in this city, on the 27th. day of last March, and does fully accept, adopt and sustain the principles and measures of the Republican party of the United States.

[On motion of Dr. Menninger, of the Newbern *Republican*, the word *restoring* was stricken out, and the Platform, as amended, was adopted.]

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That confiscation of private property, for political offences, is repugnant to Republican liberty, and ought not to be resorted to except as an inexorable necessity to save the life of the nation, after all other means have been tried, and the Republican party in North Carolina does not consider that the present condition of public affairs requires or justifies the confiscation of personal property and hope that no such necessity will arise.

Considerable and excited discussion here arose,—Messrs. Goodloe, Hood, (colored,) and, perhaps others, favoring the resolution, and Coleman, of Cabarrus, and others, opposing. Finally, Col. Heaton offered the following as a substitute; *and it was adopted*:

Resolved, That the Republican party of North Carolina, on the subject of confiscation, and all other matters pertaining to reconstruction, will faithfully adhere to and abide by the reconstruction plan and measures of Congress.

And thus the Convention virtually refused to commit itself against confiscation! It was constantly held up, in the debate, as an argument against committal on the subject, that confiscation should be held up *in terrorem* over "rebels."

Having perfected thus much, after long agony, the Convention took a recess until 8 o'clock.

EIGHT O'CLOCK, P. M.

The consideration of the Resolutions was resumed:

2. *Resolved*, That in order to carry into effect the principles of universal liberty and civil and political equality, every male citizen of the age of 21 years ought to be allowed to vote in all popular elections and be freely admitted to the ballot box, unrestrained by compulsion, threats or violence, and such are the requirements of the proposed constitutional amendment, so far as it relates to the question of suffrage.

3. *Resolved*, That while the Republican party of North Carolina faithfully and energetically sustains the policy of Congress on the subject of reconstruction and will spare no effort to secure under it the restoration of the State to the Union, it is, nevertheless, constrained to call the attention of Congress to the continuance of the disfranchisement and disabilities now imposed upon thousands of true and loyal citizens, while as many thousands of the devotees of treason and of continued schemes against the peace and integrity of the Republic are invested with full powers and franchises of citizenship, which they are using too effectually to frustrate the efforts of those who are laboring, thus trammelled, to perpetuate the Union, to place the national peace and safety on sure foundations, and render eternal the great and correct principles of Union, Liberty and Equality.

4. *Resolved*, That the President of the Convention, immediately after its adjournment, by and with the advice and coincidence of the Republican Executive Committee of the State, will appoint a committee of loyal and well informed citizens, to consist of not less than one from each Congressional District, to urge upon Congress to remove, within just and safe limits, the disabilities complained of in the above resolution, in time, if possible, to untrammel the efforts of true and loyal men in the approaching elections, or as soon as it can be judiciously done; and that authority is hereby given to said committee to speak for the Republican party in North Carolina as to the limits and conditions within which the removal of such disabilities can be safely and justly applied in this State.

The Resolutions respectively gave rise to debate, as they were presented and read.—*They were all defeated*,—leaving the 27th. of March Platform, with the additional resolution of Col. Heaton, as the Platform of this Convention. Thus have the *moderates* been "snowed under" as completely as ever men were, and, as we anticipated, malice and Jacobin hate carried the day.

Windy Billy was the principal spokesman in opposition to the resolutions.

As we go to press at a late hour, other proceedings are pending.

P. S. *Eleven o'clock*—The Convention has just adjourned, *sine die*, AFTER HANDING AROUND THE HAT!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—W. T. Adams offers desirable City property for sale, and, also, a valuable tract of land, two miles west of Raleigh.

Labor-Saving Pump, &c.: Mitchell, Allen & Co., Newbern.

CORRESPONDENTS must bear with us.—We have several favors on hand, which shall appear in all good time.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—A friend saw it practicall illustrated in the Radical Convention, on Wednesday. A white man had his arm thrown very lovingly around the neck of a "gemmen" of the most decided African descent, apparently as much enamored as though he held his sweet-heart in his embrace. The negro wriggled very uncomfortable under the contact, and was evidently anxious to disencumber.

MATCH GAME.—The "Crescents" of this City leave this evening, for the purpose of playing a match-game of base-ball at Chapel Hill, to-morrow, with the "University" club.

"PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHER."—Capt. Hanes will give an exhibition of the efficiency of this apparatus in extinguishing fire, this morning, at 10 o'clock, on Nash Square. The public are respectfully invited to attend, and witness its remarkable operation.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—It is said, by those who were so unfortunate as to be present, that the pow-wow of the white and negro Radicals, on Wednesday night, exceeded all powers of description. Confusion, disorder, vituperation, appeals to the passions, vindictiveness, hate and effluvia, were rife. The like was never seen before, in this City. Probably Hunnicutt has gotten up something of the same sort in the African Church in Richmond. The orgies were kept up to a late hour. There was but one redeeming feature of the evening's performances, we learn, and that was a speech by Mr. Chas. Henry Foster, which was moderate and gentlemanly, and, therefore, unacceptable.

THERE IS ONE very noticeable and marked difference between the present Radical Convention and that which met in this City, in March last, to wit: in the character and appearance of the white delegates. The present is incomparably inferior in that respect. With, of course, some few exceptions, as was remarked to us by an intelligent colored man, they "are the sorriest looking set of white men" we have ever beheld.

A Confederate soldier was arrested in Tennessee the other day on the pretext that he had violated his parole by using threatening language to somebody!

Five Spaniards were arrested in New York on Sunday on the supposition of being the men who committed the robbery of $200,000 in gold in Mexico. About $10,000 worth of gold, or what is supposed to be gold, in bars, was found in their possession.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Thursday Afternoon Dispatches.

MEETING OF NATIONAL UNION MEN—THE SICKLES AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, M.

A grand encampment of the National Union Johnson men meets to-night. The call is by advertisement. Several prominent men from abroad will be in attendance.

A four column letter from Sickles to Grant will be published to-morrow.

The following is a statement of what has occurred between them:

August 17th., Sickles communicated to Gen Grant the Wilmington difficulty, saying: "I caused the commanding officer to be informed that, on the receipt of the report he was ordered to make in relation to the pending cases, he will receive further instructions, and that meanwhile he will not permit the order or decree of any Court to be enforced in violation of the existing Military Orders."

To this Gen. Grant replies:

"Your dispatch of this date is received. Follow the course of action as indicated by you as right, and consider my dispatch of the 13th., as entirely withdrawn."

The document gives no hint of the purport of Gen. Grant's dispatch of the 13th.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5, M.

The election is progressing quietly. The Democratic vote will be larger than for some years.—At 3 o'clock Haight was ahead in the city.

Phelps, Republican, is probably beaten in the first district. The Republicans consider the other Congressmen safe.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sep. 5—M.

Cotton quiet and steady, 27.

Stocks steady. Sterling 9@10. Gold $1,42¼.—5-20 coupons of '62 $1144.

Friday Morning Dispatches.

SHERIDAN ABDICATES—YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5, P. M.

Gen. Sheridan issued an order, to-day, turning over the command of the Fifth Military District to Maj. Gen. Charles Griffin.

He left this evening, at 7 o'clock.

There were 44 deaths from yellow fever, during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock, this evening.

CONSERVATISM IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sep. 5, P. M.

The Conservative Convention of Alabama adjourned to-day, after adopting the resolutions which were recently adopted by the Convention in Pennsylvania, which are as follows:

First,—The Constitution of the United States being that form of civil government established by the founders of the Union, with such changes as have been subsequently made therein, in the manner prescribed by itself, is the only rightful government binding upon every inhabitant of all rank, sexes, ages and conditions; and it is the duty of each and every one, without exception or modification under any circumstances, to adhere to, protect and defend the same.

[Here follow other resolutions, which we omit, for want of space.]

Seventh, That it is our earnest aim and purpose to cultivate relations of friendship, harmony and peace between the two races, to deal justly with the blacks and to instruct them in a proper understanding of all their duties to themselves, to society and to the country; and we denounce, as treacherous and base, all attempts by bad men to engender or encourage antagonism between races.

HON. B. H. HILL WRITES TO GEN. GRANT IN REPLY TO POPE.

AUGUSTA, Sep. 5, P. M.

Hon. B. H. Hill is writing a series of letters to Gen. Grant in reply to Pope, in which he asserts that no respectable white man in the South approves of the military bills as constitutional, right, just, or desirable. The uncandid accept, the candid reject. None approve, all despise.

The first article will appear in the Chronicle to-morrow, and will be followed by others.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, P. M.

Authentic reports from California are awaited with great interest.

Knowing ones believe that two Democratic Congressmen and a Democratic Legislature are elected.

San Francisco has gone Democratic, out and out.

GEN. CANBY FORMALLY RELIEVES GEN. SICKLES.

CHARLESTON, Sep. 5—P. M.

Gen Canby formally relieved Gen. Sickles today. Sickles leaves for New York on Saturday.

Gen. Canby's first order continues in force for the present all existing orders.

MARKETS AND FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—P. M.

Cotton easier. Sales 900 bales 27.

Corn, mixed, $1,16@$1,18

Mess pork $22,75.

Stocks strong. Money 4@5. Gold $1,42¼. 5-20 coupons of '62 $114¾.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5,—P. M.

Cotton quiet and lower no sales. Middling held at 26.

Corn very dull. Sales light $1,17@$1,20.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

FALL GOODS!

"Time and Tide wait for no man."

NOTWITHSTANDING WE ARE NOT YET in our New Store, we are receiving a

SEASONABLE SUPPLY OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Dress Goods, Gents and Boys' Wear, Bleached and Unbleached Domestics, Cambrics, Towelings, Diapering, &c.,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

And ten thousand and one articles unnecessary to advertise.

Our Stock will be complete and kept so during the Fall.

Until we move to our New Building, we shall continue bringing in Fresh Supplies to our present stand.

Remember our motto,

"Quick sales and small profits," and "The best goods at the lowest price."

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

Raleigh, Sep. 3—29-tf.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR.

THOS. BRANCH & CO., Richmond, Va. BRANCH, SONS & CO., Augusta, Ga.

REPORTED BY

THOS. BRANCH & SONS,

Bankers and Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bank of Cape Fear	26
" Charlotte	25
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	16
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington	17
" " at Graham	34
" North Carolina	87
" Peoples'	55
" Thomasville	55
" Wadesborough	244
" Washington	13
" Wilmington	24
" Yanceyville	90
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	24
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina	26½
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	57
Miners' and Planters' Bank	35

We pay corresponding high prices for other Bank notes.

Prices liable to change and pay the best rate the day received.

Packages received by Express and remitted for promptly in Currency or New York funds, free of cost.

July 18-293-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 26) G. B.	45
" Cape Fear	25
" Charlotte	23
" Lexington, at Graham	20
" Roxborough	50
" Wadesborough	24
" Thomasville	50
" Wilmington	22
" Commerce	14
" Washington	12
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	7
Miners' and Planter's Bank	32
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough	24
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	22
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	50
Greensborough Mutual	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	22
Georgia "	23
Gold	136
Silver	131
Old Coupons	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	70
Exchange on New York	¼

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	47c
" Cape Fear	26½
" Charlotte	25c
" Wadesboro	24½
" Wilmington	24½
" Roxboro	55
" Thomasville	55
" Lexington at Graham	34
" Lexington	17
" Commerce	14½
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10½
" Washington	12
" Yanceyville	9½
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	57
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro	24½
Miners'and Planters' Bank	35
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	24
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co.	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	20
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

July 26-28-3m*

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JENKINS & PERRY, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

BACON	18@25
" BALT. & WESTERN	17@20
BEEF ON HOOF	8@9
" NETT	10@20
BUTTER	30@35
COTTON	21@22
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	25@30
CORN	1 45@1 50
COFFEE	25@30
EGGS	15@20
FLOUR	10@17
FODDER	1 25
HERRINGS	$6 75@$12
HIDES—Green	10c pr. lb.
" Dry	12½
HAY	75@$1 per cwt.
LARD	15@20
MEAL	1 50@1 60
MOLASSES	75
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Stock	1 40@1 50
POTATOES—Irish	1 00@1 25
" Sweet	62½ 75
RAGS	4@5
SALT	4 00@4 25
SUGAR	15@25
TALLOW	10
VINEGAR	50@75

REMARKS.

Very little Cotton being brought to market and in demand at above quotations.

Corn scarce and in demand.

Flour declining in consequence of quantity of new crop being brought to market.

Supply of Bacon equal to demand, but prices firm under the influence of Northern quotations.

SPECIAL NOTICES

LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT AND HAIR.

A Large supply always on hand and for sale on most favorable terms by

WORTH & DANIEL.

Wilmington, N. C.

P. S. MONTHLY RECEIPTS OF FRESH LIME FROM MAINE.

July 11-287-6m

GENTS' READY MADE CLOTHING, AND Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, and a fine assortment of Gent's and Boys' Hats, at greatly reduced prices, at

M. ROSENBAUM.

Aug 1-302-tf

MRS. RANSOM'S

FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will begin on the 7th. of October, 1867.

The ablest teachers in every branch alone will be employed.

The most accomplished and experienced Professors of Music and of Ancient and Modern Languages have been secured.

French will be habitually spoken in the Seminary.

For particulars, apply to

Mrs. ROBERT RANSOM,

Principal.

Aug 9-310-2m

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Just received, a lot of ROCK ISLAND CASSIMERES AND JEANS, (North Carolina manufacture.)

Also, a small lot PRINTS, 4-4 Brown SHEETINGS, WHITE FLANNEL, &c.

Aug. 31—21-tf S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I am to-day receiving

20 bbls. Patapsco Family Flour, (at the last and lowest price.)

15 bbls. Sugar, (excellent quality for preserving.)

10 sacks Prime Coffee, Rio, Laguyra and Java.

Another lot of Refined Leaf Lard put up in 25 lb buckets expressly for Family use

5 boxes Chrystal Starch, a superior article, and

20 half bbls. Family Roe Herrings, which I am prepared to sell at lowest market price.

DOUGLAS BELL.

Aug. 31—21-tf Market Square.

PETERSBURG ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE!

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A VERY NEAT assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Especially suited to immediate wants, to an inspection of which you are respectfully invited. They embrace

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

FLANNELS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,

SATINETS,

Neat Low-Priced

Plain and Fancy Cassimeres,

For Gents' and Youths' wear. Also

BLEACHED AND BROWN

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

HICKORY SHIRTINGS,

DENIMS, TICKINGS,

COTTON PLAIDS AND STRIPES;

WITH A

FULL ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS,

In all the best makes, for ONE SHILLING PER YARD, and

LOWER GRADES AT 12½ TO 15 CTS.

IN COMMENCING THE FALL TRADE, I would take occasion to thank the Public generally for the liberal patronage extended this house for the past two years, and in return will assure them the same liberal system of business will be strictly adhered to in the future that has guided our efforts in the past. QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS will still be our guiding star, by the light of which, it is to be hoped, all will find out that

THOMAS SMITH'S,

25 SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, VA.,

Is the place to buy DRY GOODS.

Aug. 23—14-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

ASSETS OVER

$16,000,000.

Income Over $6,500,000.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID OVER $6,000,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO ASSURED

OVER $4,000,000.

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN

FORCE OVER 48,000.

The Connecticut Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

Was organized in 1846. Its success has not been equalled by any other Company. It is organized upon the purely mutual system; it has no proprietary or Stock Capital, and the pre-eminent satisfaction, therefore, in the contemplation of its vast figures, is, that they denote not the enrichment of a *Corporation*, but present and coming blessing to *Thousands of Homes*!

All policies non-forfeitable by their terms

No extra charge made on policy holders, except only when the risk is extra hazardous.

The undersigned will take pleasure in explaining and proving any of his statements.

☞ All persons contemplating Life Insurance are requested, and will find it to their interest, to contrast other Companies, represented in this State, with the Conn. Mutual, as published in the Reports of the Insurance Commissioners of New York and Massachusetts.

SAMUEL D. WAIT,

General Agent for N. C.

Office with P. P. PESCUD, Agent for Raleigh and vicinity.

Aug 14-6-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRY GOODS.

FALL, 1867.

HULL, ATKINSON & CO.

258 *Baltimore Street*,

BALTIMORE,

ASK MERCHANTS visiting Baltimore, to examine their large and elegant stock of Barège, French and American DRY GOODS.

Robert Hull,
Thos. W. Atkinson,
Sam'l Hunter,
Wm. J. Hull,
S. Harris Hopkins.

Orders promptly executed.

HULL, ATKINSON & CO.

September 4—28-2m*

COOKE'S HOTEL.

RE-OPENED BY HIMSELF,

is now ready to accommodate the Travelling Public, and those of the City wishing Board by the week or month. My terms will be moderate.

GEO. T. COOKE.

Sep. 3—27-1w.

☞ Standard copy.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN RE-BUILT, in part,—twenty rooms having been completed and neatly furnished, will be re-opened for the reception of the Travelling public, on this day, september 2d.

The old friends of the former Exchange, and the public generally, are cordially invited to call and see, and be entertained with good accommodations, good fare, on moderate terms

W. H. CUNINGGIM,

Proprietor.

September 3—27-1w.

GOOD,

Fine old NASH BRANDY; Pure CIDER VINEGAR.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.

Aug 30-11-tf Wholesale Grocers

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD

AND

NORTH CAROLINA

GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD,

From Charlotte and all Points on the N. Carolina and its Connecting Railroads, to the Seaboard at Newbern and Morehead City.

THE STATE OWNS THREE-FOURTHS OF the North Carolina Railroad and three-fourths of the ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD. This is the

STATE LINE,

To its OWN SEAPORTS and on its OWN ROADS. All other lines are in opposition.

A six per cent dividend on this line will save the people from taxation $220,000 per annum.

Under a resolution of the Stockholders of the N. C. Railroad, all Freights are to go *via* Goldsboro', unless otherwise specially directed by shippers.

When at Goldsboro', you are only sixty miles from the shipping point, instead of one hundred and sixty *via* Weldon, and eighty *via* Wilmington. Our Steamers are equal to any other line, both for Freight and Travel. Time as short as by any other, and as cheap.

THIS is the Line

To ENCOURAGE. You get dispatch, safety, but one handling, and less Railroad transportation than by any other line.

Three-fourths of the PROFITS made on this line go directly into the STATE TREASURY, and if encouraged, you will soon be relieved from heavy taxation at least two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars.

The Railroads composing the N. C. GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINE have recently agreed to unite in a

GREAT THROUGH LINE

Route to all the Northern Markets, on equal terms and charges, *via* our own ports to and from the North.

Cars run through to all points without breaking bulk.

For information about shipping, apply to Messrs.

WHEDBEE & DICKINSON, Baltimore
COCHRAN, RUSSELL & CO., Philadelphia,
BAKER BROTHERS, Boston,
MURRAY & FERRIS, Agents for Murray's North Carolina Steamship Line, New York, and to myself.

J. V. JORDAN.

FREIGHT AGENT,

Aug. 31—21-tf Newbern, N. C.

☞ Charlotte News, Old North State, Statesville American, and Greensboro' Patriot, publish one month, and send bills to office at Newbern.

Notice to Shippers of Freight.

THE SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE

Via Portsmouth, Va.,

IS THE ONLY DIRECT LINE BETWEEN Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the Carolinas.

It is express in point of speed and safety of Freights, being from

FORTY TO SEVENTY HOURS

in advance of all other lines, and at as low rates.

It offers daily communication with Baltimore, daily communication with Philadelphia.

Five Steamers each week to and from New York.

Two Steamers each week to and from Boston.

It is the only line having these advantages, and by which there is but one handling of freight. Cars are loaded at the wharves in Portsmouth and are run through to destination.

Be careful to direct your Consignors to ship only

From Baltimore, by the Norfolk or Bay Line Steamers, foot of Union Dock.

From Philadelphia, by the Amamessic Line, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or by Clyde's Line, 14 South Delaware Avenue.

From New York, by the Old Dominion Steamship Line, Pier 37 North River.

From Boston, by the Norfolk Steamship Line, end of Central Wharf.

All losses, damages, or overcharges promptly adjusted on application to

JAS. McCARRICK,

Trace Agent, Portsmouth, Va.

Have your freight marked **Via Portsmouth, Va.**, and in shipping to Philadelphia, marked **Via Clyde's Line**, or **Via Amamessic.**

E. G. GHIO,

Aug. 31—21-2m Sup't Transportation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cheap Cotton Press.

FARMERS, BEFORE YOU BUY A PRESS OR build a Screw, enquire into the merits of the

GODWIN COTTON PRESS.

Hear what the following reliable gentlemen say:

I have seen Mr. J. H. Godwin's Cotton Press work at Mr. P. E. Smith's plantation, and it does all that he says it does in his advertisement, and more. I think it superior to any other mode of packing Cotton, and saves both time and labor.

W. R. SMITH.

I have used the above mentioned Press, and consider it the best I ever saw for packing Cotton.

THOS. J. VAUGHAN.

I have packed about 100 bales of Cotton with Mr. J. H. Godwin's Cotton Press, and take pleasure in recommending it to the farmers as a great labor-saving machine. It does not cost more than half as much as a Screw, and is worth twice as much.

It is so convenient, and takes fewer hands to do as much work as a Screw. I would pay the price of a Press rather than allow a man to put up a screw on my place for nothing.

D. EDMONDSON.

I have used the above mentioned Cotton Press, and it does better than a Screw. Takes less hands, does not waste Cotton, and is much cheaper.

J. H. CURRY,

Sup't W. H. Smith's Plantation.

I have packed about 70 bales with Godwin's Cotton Press, and am certain it is the best, cheapest, most compact and durable Press in existence, costing only half, at first, and lasting twice as long as a screw.

PETER E. SMITH.

I have never seen the Cotton Press of Mr. Jno. H. Godwin at work, but have no doubt, from the certificates of the gentlemen above, that it performs all they say of it. I know them to be gentlemen of character and veracity, and that their statements are entitled to credit.

RICHARD H. SMITH.

The last name is one of our most honorable and respectable citizens, well known as a former member of the Legislature. I offer this PRESS as combining more advantages for packing than any now in use; it is adapted to large or small farms, and is so simple and cheap, that any good mechanic can build it. It is well adapted to

WATER-POWER.

It is 10 or 11 feet wide, 8 feet and 3 inches thick; top of frame above ground, 16 feet; highest point of Lever, 18 or 19 feet. The platform on which the bale is turned out, is 10 feet above ground.

Length of box, 10 feet in the clear.

Length of bale 8 feet, by 2 feet 4 inches. Weight 500 or 600 lbs. It is put up flat against the Lint Room, thereby preventing the scattering of the Cotton and need of baskets.

The Press is chiefly built of scantlings.

The inventor has spared no pains in his experiments to make it practicable, convenient and cheap. I charge

$25 for a Single Right.

The total cost, including cover and everything, is about $150. Much of that, farmers are not in the habit of including as cost.

I think I can sell County rights at about $40 by the hundred.

For further information address

J. H. GODWIN,

Aug. 31—21-tf Scotland Neck, N. C.

W. H. CHEEK, | W. S. CAPEHART, | A. CAPEHART,

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 25 Commerce Street,

NORFOLK, VA.

A supply of Pure PERUVIAN GUANO and other Fertilizers, ROPE, BAGGING, GROCERIES and LIQUORS, kept constantly on hand.

Aug 28-11-6m

1867. FALL TRADE. 1867.

BUILDERS' LOCKS, Butts, Screws, Screws, Shoe-Nails, Finishing Brads, Mouldrill's Steel Fastenings, Hollow Augers and

THE SENTINEL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1867.

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS OVER

$4,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME

$2,500,000.

DIVIDENDS PAID TO POLICY HOLDERS, [NOT STOCK HOLDERS,] THIS YEAR, OVER $600,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

PROFITS DIVIDED ANNUALY AMONG

POLICY HOLDERS,

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ALSO,

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THE MOST SIMPLE AND GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE FOR BALING COTTON.

MUCH SAFER FROM FIRE, AND CHEAPER THAN ROPE,

HAVING SOLD LARGELY LAST SEASON

THE PATENT LOCK TIE,

we can recommend them to give entire satisfaction. We have taken the Agency for the State, and will continue to keep a large supply on hand.

For one Ton, and upwards, to dealers, a liberal discount will be allowed.

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Aug 16-8-2m
Standard copy.

NORTH STATE IRON AND BRASS WORKS.

Again we beg to inform our friends and patrons that in the loss of our Machine Shops by fire we did not lose our FOUNDRY and PATTERNS, and that we have rebuilt

IN TWO WEEKS TIME

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The Best and Most Highly Improved Machinery

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The Fall Session will begin on the *Fourth Wednesday* in July.

Superior advantages are here offered to a limited number of pupils. Location pleasant and healthful. Course of study extensive. Instruction thorough and systematic. Standard of attainments high. Religious advantages ample. Terms reasonable. For Catalogues containing full particulars, apply to

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WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BUGGY MATERIALS.

RIMS, Hubs, Spokes, Shafts, Dash Leather, Enameled Muslin, Drilling, Canvass-Duck, Moleskin, Oil Carpeting, with a general assortment of other materials.

ALSO,

Cut Nails and Finishing Brads.

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WANTED,

A GOOD MALE TEACHER, to take the general supervision and charge of the Male and Female departments of the HERTFORD ACADEMY.

A man of experience, and a native of the State, with good references, preferred. Apply to

D. P. DAUGHTREY,
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ON HAND

A FEW CANS (25 lbs.) White Zinc Lead.

ALSO,

Blue Paramatta, 4 feet wide, for Top Linings.

Aug 17-9-tf With HART & LEWIS.

CORN,

1,500 Bushels CORN, arriving.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.
Aug 20-11-tf

POMONA BUTTER.

Something exceedingly nice and sweet—far superior to anything we have seen in this market. Do prey send and get some of this.

JENKINS & PERRY.
Aug 31-324f

RECONSTRUCTION,—SUPPLEMENTAL BILL NO. 2.

PASSED AT THE JULY SESSION.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 24th day of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were illegal and void, and thereafter the same governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective Districts and to the authority of Congress.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, to have effect till disapproved, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from or granted by, or claimed under any so called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have the power to provide from time to time for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army or by the appointment of some other person to perform the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal, appointment and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed; provided that any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed, either by the military officer in command of the district or by the General of the army; and it shall be the duty of commanders to remove from office, as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "an act supplementary to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" passed March 2, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such board shall also have power to examine under oath (to be administered by any member of such board) any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration. But in every case of a refusal by the board to register an applicant, made in every case hereinafter provided, the board shall make a note or memorandum, which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding General of the Districts, setting forth the ground of such refusal, or such striking from the list: *Provided*, that no person shall be disqualified, as a member of any board of registration, by reason of race or color.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is (among other things) that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general law of the State, or for the administration of justice.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration provided for in said act may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the 1st. day of October, 1867; and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing fourteen days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such person from the list. And such board shall also during the same period, add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of the said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration, and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

SECTION 9. That all members of said Boards of Registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military districts, under any so-called State or municipal authority or by detail or appointment of the District Commanders, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

SECTION 10. That no District Commander or member of the Board of registration or any of the officers or appointees acting under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

SECTION 11. That all the provisions of this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary, shall be construed liberally, to the end that all the intents thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

Congressional Reconstruction Acts.

For the information of our readers we republish as follows the late reconstruction act of Congress, known as the Sherman-Shellabarger bill. We shall add to it the Howard Amendment, Test Oath and the Supplementary act, all of which will be kept standing until the necessary information they contain shall be generally and fully understood.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States.

(Passed over the President's Veto, March 2d, 1867.)

WHEREAS, no legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders, or, when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions. Provided, That no sentence of death, under the provisions of this act, shall be carried into effect without the approval of the President.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty one years old and upwards, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion, or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification, who are qualified as electors for delegates; and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when the said State, by a vote of its legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen; and when said article shall have become a part of the constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom, on their taking the oath prescribed by law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State. Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said amendment to the constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such convention.

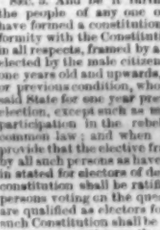
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the provisions of the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate *pro tem.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXTINGUISHER.

A New Patent Fire Engine!



BY MEANS OF THIS invention the devouring flames can be subdued in less time than is required to write this notice, and thus your

Houses, Stores and Furniture,

and other valuables may be saved when they would be destroyed before a Fire Company could be summoned.

Always Ready, Powerful and Prompt,

this little Engine is capable of being used at any time, by any person, and in any place, and consequently, of subduing a fire at the moment of its discovery even though it has already made alarming progress. The great damage usually done by the application of a large quantity of water by an ordinary Engine is almost entirely avoided by this process, as it is not the water which extinguishes the flame, but

Carbonic Acid Gas,

with which it is impregnated. It is

VERY SIMPLE IN ITS OPERATION,

the mere turning of a small tap putting it into complete operation without the slightest danger to life, health or property. It may be kept charged and

Ready for Instant Service,

and it need not be re-charged for months, or even for years—so light that any person can carry it with the greatest ease, to any part of a building that may be on fire.

Entirely Self-Propelling,

it requires no skill to manage it beyond what is necessary to direct the stream by means of a flexible tube.

The Extinguisher occupies no more space than a bucket of water; weighs, when ready for use, 75 to 95 pounds, is strapped to the shoulders and carried on the back with the greatest ease. It extinguishes fire promptly on Rosin, Tar, and other inflammable material, where water produces no effect.

Wherever this Extinguisher has been tried it has proved

Entirely Successful.

The following from a leading New York paper will show its vast utility in a great city; and on **Railroads, Steamboats,** and in **Machine Shops, &c.,** it must be invaluable.

TIFFANY'S GREAT JEWELRY STORE, N. YORK—*Saved by the New Patent Fire Engine.*—Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the fourth floor of Tiffany's Jewelry Store, No. 550 Broadway. The fire occurred under a workbench. The flames extended to the fifth floor.—The fire was discovered by a private watchman employed on the premises. Several clerks who slept in the building attempted to extinguish the flames, but were unsuccessful. An alarm was then given, and the fire patrol put out the fire with a Patent Fire Extinguisher. The damage to property was only about $200—insured at the Fireman's Insurance Co.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Address

LEWIS C. HANES,
Agent for the State of North Carolina,
Lexington, N. C.
Aug. 23—14.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STEVENS-SHERMAN-SHELLABARGER BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, &c., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding general in each district defined by the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, or held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection and rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and place therein as the commanding general shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty day's public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such State by the commanding general, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at such election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a constitution thereof under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding general, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then a convention shall be held, as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no convention shall be held under this act: *Provided*, That such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the votes, lists of voters and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding general, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the commanding general as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the commanding general of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the president of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and the other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and the said constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

Sec. 6. That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said act, be by ballot; and all officers making the said registration of voters and conducting said elections shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office:" Provided, That if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several commanding generals, or by virtue of any orders issued or appointments made by them under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary, and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on the property in such State as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article" in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary shall be construed to mean "section."

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL,
JOHN B. BURWELL, A. M. } Principals.

THE next Session commences on the 1st. day of October and continues until 30th. June, 1868.

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Furniture of all kinds repaired and varnished and re-upholstered, and any thing in our line made to order promptly.

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REFER TO—Kemp P. Battle, Public Treasurer of N. C. and W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C.
JAS. L. HATHAWAY, WM. R. UTLEY.
Feb. 29

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DUVALLS' IMPROVED PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. DUVALLS' PREMIUM CORN MILLS AND IMPROVED FLOURING MILLS.

These Engines and Mills have received the first premium over all competitors. They afford the best, cheapest, and most economical power in use and excel in power any Engines made in the Union.

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Just received 10 dozen Ladies' and Misses' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, and will be sold Cheap.

I have asked my friends and Customers to *come to CREECH'S* to buy their goods, and I am pleased to say that hundreds have come and are still coming.

I keep *no time worn* or *shelf rubbed* remnants. I buy new goods and good styles, and sell them right.

Come to CREECH'S to buy your goods.—R. Smith's Corner, Fayetteville Street.

ALEXANDER CREECH.
May 31-250-tf
Progress copy one week.

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of Goods, ever offered in this Market.

Our DRESS GOODS are composed of all the latest styles and novelties of the season.

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Our goods are of the best quality and prices as low as any one can sell

WE SELL STRICTLY FOR CASH, and are content with small profits.

All we ask is an examination of our stock and we think we can please.

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April 5-204-tf

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Baltimore,

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PORTABLE AND STATIONARY

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

LEFFEL'S PATENT AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER-WHEEL, SAW MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS,

ROBERTS' BURR REGULATOR,

Flouring Mill Machinery, Shafting, Pulleys and gers.
mar 29-198-6m.

W. J. HAWKINS, B. P. WILLIAMSON, J. J. THOMAS, C. M. HAWKINS.

HAWKINS, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.

No. 44 South Street,

NEAR EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

WE BEG TO REFER BY PERMISSION TO

George W Mordecai, Esq., *Raleigh N. C.*
Kemp P Battle, Esq., " "
Phillips & Battle, Attorneys, " "
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, *Warrenton,* "
Col. C. B. Mallet, *Pres. Fayetteville & W. R. R.*
Samuel H. Cannady, Esq., *Fayetteville, N. C.*
J. W. Lee, Esq., *Johnson Co., N. C.*
Dr. R. K. Smith, *Chatham, N. C.*
Aug 19-10-3m

COLLINS & HEATH,

22 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.

"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."

Plumbing, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Terra Cotta Pipe, Brass Cocks, Plated Cocks, Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs. Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters, Water Closets, Iron and China Basins, Hydrants, Pumps, Rams, Fountains, Water Wheels Garden Vases, Water-Coolers, Refrigerators, &c.

Mount Vernon Cook Stove, Patapsco Cook, Roger Williams's, Universe Cook, Beebe Range, European Range, Magee Range, Spence Range, Emerald Range, Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces, Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick, Parlor, Church and Stoves in great variety. All the different styles of Grates, High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.,

Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
April 8-206-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO., GOODS,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you desire to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter trade, with the very best descriptions and styles of

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES,

AND WITH THE MOST DURABLE

JEANS AND KERSEY FABRICS,

All free from Shoddy and other impurities, order samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August.

From these samples you can make your selections, and return your orders, and the goods will be forwarded direct from the manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG,
Charlotte, May 30-250-4m President.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

Mechanical and Operative Dentist,

RALEIGH, N. C.

OFFICE OVER PESCUD'S OLD DRUG STORE.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and the local anesthetic or Ether spray.
my 4-228-eodly

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission

MERCHANTS,

No. 58 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE IN STORE AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING, SUGARS, COFFEES, AND TEAS, BACON, MOLASSES AND CHEESE. BRANDIES, WINES AND WHISKIES, SOAPS, CANDLES, AND CANDIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Canned Fruits, Sauces and Figs, Canned Oysters, Raisins and Dates, Nuts, Currants, Pickles and Spices, Powder, Shot and Caps, Butter, Lard, Yeast, Powders, Soda,

and in fact everything usually found in a first class Wholesale Grocery house—in the greatest variety and at prices which cannot fail to please.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS &c.

50 Boxes Axes, 25 Doz. of Manure Forks,
25 Doz. Long handled Shovels, 25 Doz. Spades,
50 " Weeding Hoes assorted, 50 Doz. Hames,
25 " Horse Collars, 50 Doz. Trace Chaines,
30 " Plow Lines, 10 Gross Axe Helves,
Rope, Twine, Nails, &c.

PULLIAM, JONES & CO,
Wholesale Grocers & Com. Merchants.
Feb 22-168-tf

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BONNIE BRAE, BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

Principals—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES H. MCBLAIR.
Head of Scholastic Department—Miss DUNCAN.
English Literature and Belles-Letters—Mr. MCBLAIR.
Modern Languages—Prof. LEONCE RABILLON.
Vocal and Instrumental Music—Prof. E. THOMBECKE.
Drawing and Painting—Prof. D. A. WOODWARD.

This Institution will be opened on Monday, September 16th. The first session of the Scholastic year closes January 31st. The second session June 30th.

BONNIE BRAE is situated on an elevated Ridge on the old Frederick road, 2 miles from the western limits of Baltimore and within easy access to the Catonsville Passenger Railway that communicates with the city.

The number of pupils will be limited to twenty.

Circulars giving further particulars may be found at J. S. WATERS & SONS, Charles street, and ENTZ & BASH'S BOOK STORE, Charles street.

For admission apply to Mr. C. H. MCBLAIR, through the Baltimore P. O., Box 1,334.
Aug 7-308-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the name of R. H. COWAN & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a General Commission, Shipping and Supply Business in the City of Wilmington, N. C.

Their office, *for the present*, is on the Corner of Chesnut and Water Streets, *up stairs*, where they will be happy to hear from and serve their friends.

By the 1st. of October next, they will be fully prepared to furnish supplies of all kinds.

ROBT. H. COWAN,
JNO. W. CAMERON,
JAMES H. HILL,
Aug 1-302-tf Wilmington, N. C.

DRY GOODS.

CLEAN SWEEP!

SELLING ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING

AT COST,

FOR CASH, AND CASH ONLY!

From this time forth I will sell my entire Stock of Goods at Cost to make room for my Winter Stock, consisting in part of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.
FRINGE, WHITE GOODS.
IRISH LINEN, TOWELING.
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKF'S.
HOSIERY, GLOVES.
BLEACHED SHIRTING.
UNBLEACHED SHIRTING.
BED TICKING.
10-4 SHEETING.
STRIPED DOMESTIC.
LINEN DUCK.
COTTONADES.
HATS, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large Stock of the most celebrated manufacture of Gent's and Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Now is the time for you to lay in your supply of Goods, for they are advancing North. I am selling at cost. Come one and all and examine my stock and prices. Do not be induced to buy goods elsewhere until you give me a call. When I say I am selling at Cost I mean just what I say; it is not for the purpose of humbugging you.

Merchants in the City whose stocks need replenishing would do well to call soon and make their purchases.

GEO. T. COOKE.
Aug 8-309-tf

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

COME, AND CONVINCE YOURSELF OF THE fact.

5000 yards of all the latest, and most desirable styles

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at greatly reduced Prices.

3,500 yards of bleached and brown

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,

at prices to suit the times.

6,000 yards all desirable and fast color

PRINTS,

almost given away.

HOSIERY and GLOVES
HATS and BONNETS,
RIBBONS and TRIMMINGS,

together with a fine assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention, all to be sold at rates to suit everybody.

Miles & Son's, and other makes, of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES AND BOOTEES,

at greatly reduced prices.

M. ROSENBAUM,
Aug 1-302-tf No. 16 Fayetteville St.

S. H & W. J. YOUNG.

OUR STOCK COMPLETE!

WE HAVE IN STORE A GENERAL ASSORTment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Boots and Shoes for Gent's and Boys,

ALSO, HATS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, &c., &c.

Call and see us at the old stand of
May 2-227-tf S. H. YOUNG.

ST. CLEMENT'S HALL.

A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

ELLICOTTS MILLS, MD.,

(NEAR BALTIMORE.)

THIS SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED FOR the purpose of enabling SOUTHERN BOYS, at a comparatively moderate cost, to enjoy all the advantages that are afforded in the best and most expensive Northern Schools.

It has been, already, eminently successful.—The Hall is a large and beautiful edifice. The Household is under the immediate charge of the Rector and his wife. The pupils are all received as members of the family; strict attention is given to their health, personal habits and to the cultivation of courteous manners, while every care is taken to unite the comforts of a home, with the strict discipline of a School. In these respects, this Institution claims to have no superior in the country.

The Teachers are all gentlemen of fine classical attainments, and the instruction is of the most thorough kind.

Circulars, containing full particulars, with references and list of pupils, will be sent to any address.

REV. J. AVERY SHEPHERD, A. M., Rector.

REFER to Bishop Atkinson, and the Clergy of N C; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop Wilmer, of Ala; Bishop Wilmer, of La; Gen'l Jos. E. Johnston; Gen'l Wade Hampton, S. C.
July 20-295-3m

FARMER'S HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

In store